THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,829—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-0 p.m.	Steamers.	tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
21st Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8001	----	---
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6040	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	9000	----	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	---
8th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	---
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	---
19th "	MALOJA	12570	----	---
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	---
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia	6718	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	6th Jan. 1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	14th Jan. "
*Castalia	6348	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6364	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
*Castalia	6348	G. Mitchell	5th May "
*Elysia	6348	J. Coverley	18th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 443	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 591	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 824	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any farther information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via
Kola .....1105 Thurs. 19th Dec. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 20th Dec. ‡ 2 p.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 23rd Dec. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 19th Dec., sailing at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3,269 tons, on Saturday, 21st December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th December, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
'Armand Behic"	6335	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	12th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	12th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	Costa	9th April 1913.
Oceanien	4113	Mages	7th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	" " 891	743	405
To London (single)	" 660	528	270
Do. (return)	" " 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Jeneral Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini,	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913,
Japri	4195	A. de Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913.
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1913.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½"	Boxed 100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots	5"	" 100	3 8
Supers, No. 1,	4½"	" 50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5¼"	" 50	8 8
CABINETS,	4½"	" 50	7 6
OPERAS,	3"	" 100	5 12
Fiancees,	4½"	" 50	9 6
Empires,	4½"	" 50	10 8
Gymkhanas,	5½"	" 50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs),	5"	" 100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½"	" 100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,600,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Xmas Gifts

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

Fine Jewellery
Precious Stones
Sterling Silver
Reliable Watches
Watch Bracelets
Silver Plate
Electro-Plate
Binoculars
Pocket Cameras
Pianos and Music

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°
It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.
HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?
It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn
SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"
THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
" " "	18 to 25 lbs.	" 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		" 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	" 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Daimler

MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A MASONIC BALL will take place in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, 14th February, 1913, particulars to follow.

J. F. PENNOCK,
A. FINAN,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO enable the Railway Company TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay, by the Northern Express and Gujarat Mail Trains, during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to Book their berths beforehand at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway give NOTICE that in consequence of the late arrival of the in-coming Mail Steamer, the P. & O. Boat Express booked to leave Colaba, at 12 noon, WILL NOT RUN on FRIDAY NEXT, 20th instant.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882,
AND
In the matter of the AKOLA and MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming Special Resolutions reducing the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 7,50,000 to Rs. 1,46,700, and deleting Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, regarding the commission payable to the Agents of the Company was, on the 10th day of December, 1912, presented to the Honourable Justice Sir Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Davar, in Chambers, and is now pending, and is directed to be heard before the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers, on the 11th day of January, 1913.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1912.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Company.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 1st January, and finishing on SATURDAY, 8th March, 1913.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 10 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

WHOLE SEASON, 15 DAYS RACING.

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 45 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 50 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

(Bombay Races only 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th February, 1913.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

N. B.—Ladies with Badges and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

NOTICE.

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a ticket will be issued to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' season tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Day tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Morland Road, Byculla,

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

N. B.—Ladies with Badges and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 14th December, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, have contracted TO SELL to our client, the properties mentioned in the schedule here under written.

All persons having any claim against the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14. K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being in Baloo Sarang Street, commonly called Bhusari Mohalla, on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, standing in the, books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of Surajmal Gungaram Gulraj Gungaram and Gulabrai Gungaram, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage abutting on the house formerly of Kautrai Moosa Jooma but now of Esoofally, Abdoolally and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed-Palene but now of Abdulla Hoosein, which said promises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 76, 78, and Ward B. No. 119, and Collectors New Survey No. 1999.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Surajmal Gungaram, Gulraj Gungaram and Gulabrai Gungaram together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Baloo Sarang Stree, on the West side thereof in the Sub-Districts of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor formerly under Nos. 24 and 25, but now under Street Nos. 80-82, Ward B. No. 120, Collectors New Survey No. 1999, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight fifteenths of another square yard be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Isaak Sukkoor but now of late Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formely of Noorbai Lalji but now of Valibhai Khanbhai.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from Mr. NADIRSHAW JIWAJI URANWALLA, the properties hereunder described. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or out of the said properties of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lien, lease, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 14, Hummam Street, at Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim or demand, and all such right, title, interest, claim or demand, if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVENAMED.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant foras land or ground situate lying and being on the Northern side of the Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement with the plot secondly described 950 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Survey Nos. 451, 452 and 453 new No. A 13965 old Survey No. 133 and New No. 1A, 7000, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Hormusji Patuk on or towards the West by a part of the proposed private Roadway or passage 26 feet 8 inches in width and beyond it by the property of the Vendor known as the plot B admeasuring 923 sq. yds. or thereabouts, on or towards the North by another property of the vendor on or towards the South partly by the property hereafter secondly described, and partly by the Foras Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under E Ward Nos. 3075,—3084, and street Nos. 247 (1-9), and were formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality (Health Department) and are now vacant.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of vacant triangular leasehold land or ground admeasuring 116 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Camsteepura, Fores Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement with the ploty firstly described 950 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 17,073, and New Survey No. 2-7000, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North and North-East by the property firsily above described on or towards the South and South-West by the Camsatipura Foras Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West and North-West by the remainder of the plot comprised in the lease, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1911, from the Secretary of State for India in Council to Hormasji Nowroji Captain being the property of the Vendor.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate lying and being on the Northern side of Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the other land under Old Nos. 451, 452 and 453 New No. A-13965, Old Survey No. 133, and New Survey No. 1A-7000, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the South by plot A of the Vendor, on or towards the East partly by a well belonging to the Vendor and partly by the property of N. H. Patuk on or towards the North by the property of Jamsedji Byramji Press, and on or towards the West by the plot C of the Vendor which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with the other property under E Ward Nos. 3075 and 3084, and street Nos. 247 (1—9).—Dated this 18th day of December 1912.

DUBASH AND PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INSURANCES.

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RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5, Rs. 3

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A spacious dancing enclosure will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink, and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters, so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous.

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Admission Gentlemen ...As. 8 Skates, Re. 1
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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

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Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 6, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
25	615	6	537
30	561	7	556
31	657		

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 6.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the developments, they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

Further particulars, auction, and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sandhurst House" Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, by Elkington and Reed and Bartons, large dining table, arm and withous arm chairs, side board dumb waiters, hanging and hall lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, blackwood carved furniture, rich carpets, one cottage piano by Soundy and Co., one Jost's punkha, Bronze and Parian figures, China jars, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice chest, copper and aluminium utensils, and gardenpots, etc., etc., the property of T. D. Parry, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second-hand English-built double seated brougham, by Brimsby and Sons, Longacre, London, and one plea bitten grey horse, very fast in harness, perfectly sound, free, from all native marks, and harness complete, the property of a gentleman having no further use of them.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9, of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, rapeseed in bags, wheat, bajree, juwaree, mowra flower, linseed, gram, Arnar wan, hurdi, rice, bhuss, poppyseed, turmeric tillyseed, groundnuts, groundnuts seeds, barley and masur in bags, cylinder cases, case of medicine, tins of honey, empty casks, cases of whisky, bags of ramtilly, case of sewing thread, bundles of iron hoops, and iron bars and pipes, brass chain, iron rails and pots, cases of luggage, bundles of bagging and brass-ware, tins of kerosine oil, bundles of hemp, bag of grocery, bags of beetle nuts, bag of castorseed, and moha seed, jagree, sugar, oilcakes, wooden slippers, wooden empty cases, cases of glass, pans, C. I. sheets, tins of cocoa oil, box of acid, bundles of ropes, tins of ghee, iron bolts, crates of soda-water empty bottles, empty drums, bags of cocoanuts, bundle of leather, gum, loose iron weights lot of condemned sheets, lot of old records, bags of sweeping, and grain, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th December, 1912.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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STEAM MOTOR WAGON FOREMAN.—WANTED, for the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, A FOREMAN to supervise the maintenance and running repairs of several Steam Motor Wagons. Must be a first class mechanic, and have had considerable experience in the management of steam engines and boilers, and be able to read and write English. Salary Rs. 125 per month, rising by annull increments for approved service of Rs. 5 per month to Rs. 150.—Apply by letter in own handwriting with copies of not more than four recent testimonials to EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER, Municipal Office

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G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1388.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission — Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 3, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM and HALL DECORATORS, owners of Cinematographs and Theatres, and private Gentlemen.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very handsome Venetian Electric figures, Venetian Drawing-Room Sets, Venetian Electric Chandeliers and Chinaware and Glassware, etc., at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Star Frame Works.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, at 2 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, (where the goods have been brought for sale) by order of the concerned.—

FURNITURE.—Venetian Shell, Peacock, Liberty, autumn pattern suites of drawing-room sofas, chairs, and tables.

FIGURES.—Venetian figures and statues with electric lights, Arabian and Gheisha Statues.

CHANDELIERS.—Venetian chandeliers of 3 to 6 lights, wall brackets, and mirrors.

GRAPE LIGHTS.—Venetian table, ceiling, and wall grape lights.

CHINAWARE.—Venetian and Bohemian tete-tete tessets, plated, coffee cups and saucers.

GLASSWARE.—Venetian and Bohemian vases, icecream sets, fruit stands, plates, salt cellars, liqueur sets, flower baskets and clock, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above goods are seldom seen and are worth a visit.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Kolbhatwadi First Lane, near Chira Bazar.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Pestonji Bomanji Kika Hosangna in his own right and as the executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Bomanji Dadabhai Kika Hosangna, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th day of December, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of the Pension and Tax tenuri land containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1714, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 1-142 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3171 and Street No. 6 and which all premises are situate at and on the East side of Kolbhatwadi 1st Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ardesher Hormusji Wadia, on or towards the West by the said Kolbhatwadi 1st Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Pallonji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Navroji Dadabhoy Kika Hosangna but now of Goolbai widow of Navroji Dadabhoy Engineers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th December, 1912.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX,** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.

APPLICANT would be glad of a responsible position. Has had 14 years general office and administrative experience in South Africa. Is an Anglo-Indian, and 35 years of age. Excellent references held. Address replies to—

"H.,"
Care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

HOTELS.

GRANDE HOTEL PORTUGUEZ.

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR AND MANAGEMENT

The best in PANJIM.

Spacious airy Rooms and Bath Rooms near the Municipal Garden and Bandstands.

PRICES MODERATE—Rs. 3 per head.

Best Portuguese Wines and Provisions to be had in shops below. Tourists invited.

THE MANAGER,
J. B. FALCAO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Old Steel Lancashire Boiler by Hick Hargreaves and Co., Bolton, 30' by 7' made in 1889. Last working pressure was 100 lbs. per Square Inch. Can be seen any day on the STANDARD MILL premises, Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

Delivery will be given immediately if required.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loading, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 3-8		1-16
3 do. Rentes	89 1-4		1-2
4½ do. Sterling Loan	91 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	23 1-4		1-4
do. 2 months' hence	23 3-8		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	63 3-8		1-2
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·20 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·44		02 1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 3-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
do. 3 months' sight	4 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—No sellers

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Fair demand
Futures ... Mutilated
Manchester Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 25,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 7·18+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·83	6·87	6·86	6·85	6·84
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·84	6·82	6·79	6·60	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·83 May. 12·93.
New York official Noon call Jan. May. Mutilated
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·5 May. 12·92.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	67,000
" Receipts at " last year	74,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" Exports to Continent	78,000
" Spot Cotton	13·20 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·79 unchgd
Futures—Month of May. 12·99—01
} Advanced on favourable cables and declined on longs unloading

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 +1-8
Futures month of Jan. ... 12·99—07
Futures month of May. ... 13·10—94
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

"Our crop estimate is unchanged. The market will be ruled by spring weather.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—Dec.-Jan—London—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Australian Wheat.— ... 36 7-8 Dec.-Jan.—Value —Steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. 50 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Seller
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49—3-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-14-6—0-0-6
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Buyers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6—1-4d
Dec.-Jan.—Value—Steady
METALS—
Standard Cooper G M B ... £ 73 9-16—unchgd.
Copper Braziers ... £ 88 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal...14 —Value
ARRIVALS:—
"Kohistan".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13—2-4 d
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Slow demand. Little doing
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm not much demand.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers
10 0 1-4 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet with a total lack of interest.
E A & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 6 unchgd.
Muth of Shipments ... Dec.—Values.
Tone—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 12 3—Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 4 1-2 —Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 7 1-2—Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 9 —Dec.—Value.
Tone—Little demand.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [17TH DEC., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Boxes	Rs. 48,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th & 15th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	30,271
B. B. and C. I. Railway	71	87,449

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market continues firm and rates are unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, but 3 months' sight bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T.T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-3d
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs ...172
Do. do Marks ...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...152 1-2
Shanghai " ...212 3-4
Japan " ...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The Market opened at 95 1-4 for cash and the Settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. Only a small business has been done. For the second settlement the rate is steady at 95 1-4.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95	2 0
1st Settlement	"	95	2 0
2nd do	"	95	4 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday bar silver in London closed 1-4 down for ready at 29 1-4. 1-8 down for forward at 29 3-8, New York was 1-2 lower at 63 3-8. The local market opend at 73 1-4 exduty for ready and 73 7-16 for the first settlement, and after declining 1-4 has recovered 1-16 of the decline, closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	15 0
Australian "	"	23	15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	73	1 0
1st Settlement	"	73	4 0
2nd Settlement	"	73	12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	82	7 0
1st Settlement	"	82	10 0
2nd Settlement	"	83	2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The New York market closed almost unchanged yesterday, while New Orleans was a few points lower. The local market opened steady at Rs. 323 for good Broach, Rs. 324 for Khamgaon Akola January, and Rs. 290 for five Bengal December. During the early part of the day rates advanced Rs. 1 to Rs. 2, and at Colaba there was a good enquiry both by shippers and in the Bazaar, while sellers were scarce. Prices consequently hardened and at the close the rate for good Broach is Rs. 327 1-2, other quotations being more or less nominal as under. For Bangals there is little inquiry.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand but holders are firm.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.		
Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	344 March.
Good M. G. Broach	"	327 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	340 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	337 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	330 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	327 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	309 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	299 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	289 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	291 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	274 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Barely, steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 43,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·89	6·88	6·87
+01	+01	+01
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·86	6·85	6·84
+01	+01	unchgd
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6·82	6·80	6·69
unchgd	+01	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
December ... " 8 11 0 B.T.
April-May 1913 ... " 9 2 9 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi April-May 1913... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 7 9 0 B.T
Yellow " " ... " 8 9 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 0 0
Mimbara ... ... " 58 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 48 8 0
Red Khandwa ... ... " 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 58 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet We quote :—
Ready ... " Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Firm.
We quote :—
Jan.-Dec. Bold ... Rs. 47 0 0
Jan.-Dec. Small ... " 46 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 B. T
White Delhi May 1913... " 5 7 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,737 1-2
Bank of India	...	...	64
Eastern Bank	...	...	95
Indian Specie	...	...	73

MILLS.

David	...	...	472 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	...	471 1-4
Kohinoor	...	...	770
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,030
New Great Eastern	...	...	2·0
Standard	...	...	1,360
Swan Mill	...	...	261 1-2
Swadeshi Mill	...	...	1,660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	180
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,425

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 570

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	13,035 bales.
Wheat	...	...	12,139 owts.
Linseed	...	...	1,257 "
Rapeseed	...	...	9 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	14,970 "
Poppyseed	...	...	nil "
Groundnuts	...	...	6,656 "
Castorseed	...	...	1,815 "
Rice	...	...	19,180 "
Myrabollams	...	...	1,027 "
Cottonseed	...	...	10,851 "
Mowraseed	...	...	442 "
Gram	...	...	6,192 "
Joowar	...	...	13,997 "
Maize	...	...	135 "
Barley	...	...	699 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 68,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 33,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... ... 78,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 13·20
Future Cotton at New York—Jan.. 12·79
Future Cotton at New York—May... 12·89—1
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—Steady.
General Tone Market opened:—
Firm and advances from unfavourable cables and later declined from longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 13
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan. 12·99—7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 13·10—6
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 700 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown 10 1-8
Good Bhowmaggur ... ... 6 2-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 1-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 1-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalla Yarns 11 1-4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 3-8
Weft 54 American 12 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian 17 1-2
Weft 32's 14 1-8
Twist 36 ... ... 10 3-4
Twist 42 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist American 60 ... ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 20
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 7·18+3
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·88+1
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·87+1
Feb-Mar. ... ... 6·86+1
Mar-Apl. ... ... 6·84+1
Apl.-May ... ... 6·84+1
May-June ... ... 6·84+2
June-July ... ... 6·82+2
July-Aug. ... ... 6·79+2
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·69+2

MANCHESTER, Dec. 16.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Dearer in sympathy with cotton but advance checks business—fair enquiries for Shirting Dhooties—demand from China for Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.— 46 3 —Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—50 "
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg—48 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market... For lower prices.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25 15-0 "
do ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed. Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 68 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 48 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.-Jan.—Hull—£6-14-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet but Steady
Gingelly seed. Bomtay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 60 "
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ... Dec.-Jan.—London— 38 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Dec.-Jan.—London— 37 9 "
Do. Club No. 2 ...Dec.-Jan.—London 38 "
Do. Choice white Delhi ...Dec.-Jan.—London—Nominal
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 82 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 4 "

LONDON, Dec. 16.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers
German Beetr ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 9 —Sellers
German Beetroot closing tone of Market ... ... Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 5 1-4—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India Dec.-Jan.—12 9 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 10 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals...Dec— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bage) Jan.-Feb.—14 1 1-2
E. A. B. Closing Tone of Market... ... ... Steady.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913...; June-Dec.—10 9—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 2 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913 June-Dec.—10 10 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 5 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 .. June-Dec.—12 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 7 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 11-2 —Value
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Special Feature ... ... Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	73	10	0
" Best English Selected	...	80	10	0
" Braziers	...	88	10	0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	...	24	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	229	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	1-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	...	12	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta	...	7	3	9
" " Rods "	...	7	15	0
" " Hoops "	...	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	...	7	1	3
" " Plates "	...	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	...	6	1	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland "	...	3	7	9
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	3	9	0
" " Gartsherrie	...	4	2	6
Lead Pig English	...	18	12	6
Silver, Spot	...	29	1-4	
" 2 months hence	...	29	3-8	
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
" Special Feature	...	No buyers		

prices.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	...	29 1-4
Silver 2 months	...	...	29 3-8
" Closing Tone of Market			Quiet.
" Tendency, etc, of the Market			—No buyers.
Rentes 3 per cent	...		...£ 50
Consols 2 1-2 per cent			...£ 74 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent			...£ 91 1-4
Sterling loan	...		...£ 91 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent			...£ 78 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent			...£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz	...	...	77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady
Closing " " —Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·20 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·44
New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 85 3-8
Interest day to day loans ... 4
" 7 days Market loans ... 4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 15-16
" " " 6 " " 4 7-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-2
" " 6 " ... 5 1-2

LONDON, Dec. 16.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Quiet generally.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.— 4 6 1-2—Sellers
General Tone of Market—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.

COTTON.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale ... 10,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... ... Steady.

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing.	Todays opening.
Dec.-Jan.	6·88	6·86
Jan.-Feb.	6·87	6 85
Feb.-Mar.	6·86	6·84
Mar.-Apl.	6·84	6·82
Apl.-May	6·84	6·82
May-June	6·84	6·82
June-July	6·82	6·80
July-Aug.	6·79	6·77
Aug.-Sept.	6·69	6·67

10 a. m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th Dec., 1912, as compared with the statement of 3rd Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 3. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 10. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,96,15,551 3 8	2,24,04,170 1 5
Other Deposits, &c	16,12,12,023 5 8	16,03,94,708 7 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,13,115 12 8	7,11,216 5 4
Sundries	25,79,668 0 1	25,81,020 0 10
	22,26,20,363 6 1	22,48,91,114 14 10
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,12,53,755 0 0	2,10,30, 85 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	98,52,307 0 0	97,93,127 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,80,72,551 15 10	3,71,34,801 9 4
Bills discounted, &c	5,14,64,740 9 8	5,05,24,193 9 11
Balances with other Banks	3,79,97,629 3 8	3,75,15,250 12 0
Bullion	24,27,999 10 1	34,51,791 14 7
Dead Stock	24,89,403 6 3	24,84,140 13 2
Stamps	11,714 2 0	11,834 11 0
Sundries	3,56,655 0 4	3,56,415 7 1
	16,39,26,755 15 10	16,23,02,170 12 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,86,93,607 6 3	6,25,88,944 1 9
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	22,26,20,363 6 1	22,48,91,114 14 10

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	86,665	Decrease.
Government at Branches	28,75,284	Increase.
Other Deposits	3,17,320	Decrease.
Post Bills	2,01,899	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,82,350	Decrease.
Loans	9,37,760	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,40,547	Do.
Mercantile Bills	4,82,379	Do.
Cash at Head Office	35,34,067	Increase.
Do. at Branches	3,61,269	Do.

Percentage 33·54.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

The market for coal shares opened with more inquiry, in which some improvement was noted. A large number of auction sales took place, and this probably retarded the recovery of the market The prices not being altogether disappointing in the jute market, the day was practically blank in sales, and also loose jute, sellers quoting nominally Rs. 58 with possible buyers at Rs. 57. The gunny market was again dead.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF SIR E. HENRY.

Sir Edward Richard Henry, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, was shot on Nov. 27 while entering his residence at 29 Campden House Court, Kensington. Though at first the most alarmist reports were circulated, his wounds are not dangerous. His assailant was arrested. About a quarter to seven Sir Edward arrived at his house from New Scotland Yard in his official motor car, which was being driven by Albert English, a police chauffeur. He stepped out of the car and had opened the door of his house with his latch-key, and was just entering the hall when a man stepped up behind him, and said he wanted to speak to him. The Commissioner replied:—"I cannot talk to you now, I will see you at the office," whereupon the man, saying "Take that," fired three shots from a Welby No. 2 revolver. Sir Edward had turned round, and one of the shots entered the left side of his abdomen, travelled across the abdominal wall, and emerged on the right side, dropping into his underclothing. Another shot hit one of the stands in the hall of the house, but no trace has yet been found of the third bullet. Sir Edward's escape from death was nothing short of miraculous, and was probably due to the fact that he was in the act of turning round when the shot was fired. His overcoat was punctured twice.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOFFMEISTER—December 14, at Sargent House Jeanne, dearly loved wife of E. Hoffmeister.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—December 10, at Goona, to Capt. and rs (Hilbert Lewis, Central India Horse, of a son.
MACLAGAN—December 13, at Armadale, Simla, the wife of E. D. Maclagan, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Salle Francaise : Thoburn house, Apollo Bandar—Professor P. L. Charlier on "Aviation in the Twentieth Century," 6-30 p. m.
Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. by Miss Benson on "From Damascus to Baghdad," 6-30 p. m.
Military Medical Students' Ball, Grant Medical College, 9 p. m.
Willison's Circus, Maidania, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p.m.

MAXIM :—"Health, beauty, strength, and spirits, and, I might add, all the faculties of the mind depend upon the organs of the body. When these are in good order, the thinking part is most alert and active; the contrary when they are disturbed or diseased."—Dr. Cadogan.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday next. We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co. that the mails were delayed at Calais and in Italy In addition to this, the "Isis," which conveyed the mails between Brindisi and Port Said, experienced very heavy weather.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-20	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30.
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Coquet, 2865 tons, Captain W. Sutherland, will sail to-day for Manchester with a cargo of manganeseore.

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer.....Capt Le Mesurier...R N Flagship
H M S Alert.....Comd Sommerville.....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....2521 Sinclair .....Troopship
Dongola.....Comdr E Spicer.....H Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —DEC. 17.

Assaye.....4359 Cockman...Shanghai...1-1-13 .. P & O Co
Bridge.....650 tons Folkman ... Bangkok...F F C &Co
Baron Dalmeny ... 2503 Kollo .....W & A G & Co
Baron Balfour ..2552 Symonds ...& ....
Curyaboga .....2929 Morathsen ... ..Standard Oil Co
Gungahoved.....2466 Horn.....T M & Co
India.....4198 Gordon...Shanghai...18-12...P&OCo
Kasara.....505 King...K'chi.....18-12 ...M & Co
Kramberg.....2209 Hossel ....Antwerp &c.... W & A Graham & Co
Kowelt.....2236 Coates.....Arab S Ld
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer ... . 250 Nacoda ... .Persian Govt.
Naseri .....911Murch...Persian Gulf ...Bo & P S N Co
Narani.....2270 White... .... Calcutta.....T M & Co
Republic .....2764 Ireland .....W & A G & Co
Steenbergen...2455 Yonge...Antwerp...F Morrison & Co
Salsette ...2391 Lewellin...Aden...21-12...F & O Co
Vadala.....2164 Cocklin.....Calcutta...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—DEC. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chapra	3554	Anderson	Antwerp	22-12	M M & Co
B Barotse	2619	Smiths	Philadelphia	21-12	R A Willis
C&R Hidalgo	2760	Harbourd	Karachi	24-12	N Y K
D&E Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Negapatam	21-12	F F & Co
F Valdura	3495	Corrance	Philadelphia	21-12	Smidt & Co
G Naderi	1138	Hughes	Jeddah	16-12	B &P S N Co
G Kola	570	Elton	19-12	Busreh	M M & Co
H President	2057	Schutt	Durban	19-12	A Strandes & Co
K Riverplate	2351	Smith	Port Said	24-12	T M & Co
M Arvistan	2447	Codd	Dunkirk	19-12	M M & Co
N Norfolk	2506	Backley	Baltimore	21-12	R A Willis
O Baluchistan	1711	Loader	Middlesbrough	21-12	M M & Co
P Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Garston	13-12	T M & Co
Q Nantwen	3000	Dolton	Rotterdam	21-12	S. Smit & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sutton Hall	2870	Jenkins	L'Pool	31-12 K N & Co
2	Itria	3419	Honywood		M M & Co
3	Persepolis	2933	SatherAntwerp	21-12	W & A G & Co
4	Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Dunkirk	28-12 W & A G & Co
5	Coquet	2365	Sutherland	Manchester	18-12 K N & Co
6	Muristan	7737	Pritchard	Aberdeen	21-12 M M & Co
7	Nordfarer	2397	Olsen	Antwerp	18-12 T M & Co
8	Habsburg	2395	Selenich	Trieste	1-1-13 A L S N Co
9	Sealda	3438	Johnson	19-12	M M & Co
10&11	Warcurna	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg	24-12 W & A G & Co
12&13	Persia	4154	Bradshaw	London	23-12 P & O Co
16	Zillah	2412	Nanscoven	Dunkirk	20-12 T M & Co
15	Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	21-12 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Saburmati	521	Ahmed	Repairing		B S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	18-12		Bo S N Co
Courland	760	Ebram	Jamnagar	19-12	Bo S N Co

P D H W

Satranji	547	Hossein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Baehing	(Repairing)	J M & Co

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Coquet, Sutherland for Manchester.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the evening of the 16th instant. The same Company's steamer Morson Hall left Birkenhead outward bound on the evening of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 17.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Auristan s— 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.

Sutton Hall s—4,002 cwts groundnuts and 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts gram and 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall s—15,571 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 210 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 110 bales cotton and 325 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros ; 320 bales cotton waste, W W Wolf and Sons ; 2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—200 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co; 83 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nardfarer s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 102 cwts gum, S Coverji and Co ; 152 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Chupra s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 60 bales hemp, R Muncherji ; 28 cwts wax. M A Kayum ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Soloman Bros.

Strenbergino s—882 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Percipalis s—30 bales cotton, and 28 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 52 bales hemp, E Oomeresy.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Muristan s—900 cwts animal hoofs, Hallinghurst and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Persepolis s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 27 bales hemp, E Oomeresy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persepolis s—6 pots rosa oil M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beethoven s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed, C Buggeano and Co;

Avristan s—6,000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co;

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; and 1,498 cwt groundnuts.

FOR FUIME.

Habsburg s—1,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros,

Bishop Robinson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will attend the National Conference in Calcutta in connection with the Edinburgh Continuation Committee on 19th instant. The Conference will also be held on the 20th and 21st instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application,
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO..
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

RONEO LTD.

RONEO Duplicators, Copiers, Litho Rollers, Pencil Sharpners, Punching and other Machines, Stencils, Clipless Fasteners, Impressions, Ink, Carbon, Ribbons, etc., also office and Steel Furniture such as cabinets, Library Equipments all Steel Shelvings Brackets etc., etc., also Drawing Materials, Stationery Typewriters etc. can be had from :—

SALEH J. ALLIBHOY,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Bombay Presidency, Sind, Rajputana and Central Provinces
72, KAVARANA BUILDING,
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EVERYONE'S DEMAND.

FIRMS, Offices, Insurance Coys., Brokers, and Business men in all sorts of Trades are respectfully requested to inspect our New Stock of calendars in variety, which are the best on the spot, and are attractive for all sorts of advertising. Printing will be made as desired.

Also we can specially make Blotting Pads to order.

Price list will be forwarded on application.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in latest London designs and wordings could be available at the lowest price.

THE
NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS,
31, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH
is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.
Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE. Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

THE
NOISELESS NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D. Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being
LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
LOW LUBRICATION COST ;
LOW COST OF TYRES ;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.
All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.
If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.
We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 18th Dec. 1912.

INDIAN FINANCE AND REVENUE.

STATISTICS of the Finance and Revenue Department of the Government of India, published this week, is an interesting document to those who appreciate figures, and to others, who through endless tables would trace the financial progress of the Indian Empire. From them we find that where the funded debt outstanding in 1877-78 was 7,495 lakhs of rupees in India, and 59·7 million sterling in England, in 1910-11 it was 270 millions sterling—equivalent to 277 per cent. of the year's revenue. In the thirty-four years there was a surplus in twenty-three and a deficit in eleven, the result in net surplus being 3,323 lakhs. During the thirty-four years, the total revenue rose from 6,197 lakhs to 14,621 lakhs, and the expenditure from 6,623 lakhs to 14,030 lakhs. Analysing these figures, it is found that land revenue was not of rapid growth, there being a permanent settlement over the greater part of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, nearly one-third of Madras, some districts of the United Provinces and other scattered tracts. Notwithstanding the increase in the amount realised under this head, including the tributes from Native States, the percentage which it bears to the total revenue—excluding that derived under Commercial Services—has fallen from an average of 41·3 in the first quinquennium to 35·7 per cent. in 1911, which seems to indicate the necessity for revision. Revenue from forests in the last year was nearly four times as large as the amount realised in the first quinquennium; expenditure increased as a somewhat less rapid rate. From opium, on account of the remarkably high prices that prevailed throughout 1910-11, the receipts show an increase as compared with the revenue for the first quinquennium and are the highest on record, though the total number of chests sold fell from an average of 94,678 in the first quinquennium to 38,691 in 1910-11. The charges on account of opium, on the other hand, have decreased, though the figure shows a slight increase over that of the preceding year, owing to a higher price than usual having had to be paid for the opium of an unusually fine consistence produced during the year. Salt revenue, which is dependent on the rate of the duty levied by Government, has been much reduced, for, whereas the duty was Rs. 2 as. 8 per maund throughout the greater part of the period, it now stands at one rupee, and the estimated consumption of salt, including imported salt has increased from 26,745,378 maunds to 40,565,988. The revenue from stamps shows a regular increase, while constant increases in the various rates of duty are largely responsible for the steady increase of excise receipts. Customs fluctuated with changes in the fiscal system, while from Income-Tax the receipts fell off.

Under expenditure, we find that on land revenue and district administration, it has gradually risen. The charges of the collections of other sources of income include the cost of production of opium and salt as well as expenditure on the collections of revenue from these and almost all other principal heads. In regard to paper currency, which has a chapter to itself, it is shown that in the past twenty years there has been an increase of 405 per cent. on the number of five-rupee notes issued, tens of 251 per cent. and of hundreds, 178 per cent. The circulation of twenties has suffered from time to time owing to a scare brought about by the operations of forgers. It has been suggested that notes of this denomination are perhaps being displaced by sovereigns, and this, it is thought, may to some extent be the case, but it is probably as likely that the note is too large for common daily transactions and too small for commercial and banking purposes. Notes for Rs. 50, also apparently do not supply any extensive demand, for they have increased only by 144 per cent., while those for 500 and 1,000, which are commonly employed in commercial and banking operations, have increased 23 and 42 per cent., respectively. With regard to Ways and Means, it is shown that the last remittance of silver to the Secretary of State was made in 1870-71. No gold was remitted between 1879-80, and 1900-01, when gold was again remitted to the amount of £3,967,362. Subsequent remittances have been about a million in 1901-02, nearly half a million in 1902-03, about four millions in each of the years 1903-04 and 1904-05, about one and a half millions in 1905-06, a quarter of a million in 1906-07, and to the amount of £239,950 in 1908-09. There was no remittance either in 1909-10 or 1910-11. In the ten years from 1901-02 to 1910-11 the disbursements amounted to £376,415,986, and on the other side Council bills represented £233,425,423, and borrowings £85,058,239, both items totalling £318,483,662.

A chapter on Savings Banks gives gratifying evidence of the growth of thrift in India. When the business was carried on under Government supervision by the Presidency banks, the system was not much appreciated, but when Savings Banks were established in connection with the Post Offices, a rapid change was noted. In the first year of their existence the balances were only twenty-seven lakhs, but by 1886-87, the Savings Banks had four crores in deposit. During succeeding years there was a considerable increase, and Government had to take steps, to prevent the influx becoming inconveniently rapid, by reducing the maximum amount receivable from three thousand to two thousand rupees, and reducing the rate of interest. But last year the amount was over sixteen crores, or more than ten millions sterling. The great bulk of deposits in the Savings Banks is the property of Indians, their balances being Rs. 1,550 lakhs as against Rs. 141 lakhs to the credit of Europeans and Eurasians. It is further noticeable that Bombay, with a population less than half that of Bengal, has far larger deposits. In Bombay, the average balance per depositor is Rs. 159, while in Bengal it is Rs.101, the number of depositors being 307,722 in Bengal, and 294,203 in Bombay. The number of depositors, both European and Indian, has greatly increased in the last ten years, but the deposits have not increased in the same proportion, and the average balance per depositor is smaller than in 1900-01. Ninety-one per cent. of the accounts are in the names of Indians of various communities, the total number being 1,430,451. In former days, of course, the bulk of this money would have earned no interest, for it would have been buried in the ground beneath the floor of the house, but though the Savings Banks and the ease with which Government securities are obtainable has done away with the practice of hoarding to a considerable extent, it is true that much negociable precious metal is still buried and absolutely unproductive.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ALTHOUGH Greeks and Turks are still cannonading at each other in Epirus, the prospects of peace have brightened considerably in the last two days. The Greeks still fight, because they wish to capture Janina, if possible before a treaty is finally signed. Expansion northwards has been the impulse which drove them to war ; and if, as seems to have been agreed upon, they are to be left in possession of Salonica, they are wise to protect their flank. The further north they can push their western froatier, the easier it will be for them to defend their new territories ; and if the transfer is agreeable to the inhabitants, the sympathies of the Powers as well as of the allies will be with Greece in asking for the whole vilayet of Janina. The Turks themselves have now accepted the inevitable, and they have given up hope of retaining territory anywhere in Europe except in Thrace. It is always possible, therefore, that the Turkish troops who are still in the field in Epirus are chiefly Albanians, who seek to keep Janina to themselves. If the people of Epirus wish to belong to an independent Albania, it will be difficult for Greece to realise her ambitions in that direction. So far, however, no direct indication has been given on this point. The Southern Albanians are mostly Orthodox Christians, and up till now may have favourably contemplated inclusion in Greece ; but it is quite probable that the new feeling of nationality, which has spread in Albania, has penetrated to Epirus, and that the south Albanians also now look for union with their Mahomedan kinsmen of Albania proper. The difficulty between Servia and Austria is disappearing. As we have pointed out, the terms offered by Austria and Italy are so reasonable that no great nation could appeal to reject them ; and the "vis ab tergo" which operates upon all the Balkan principalities has already moved Servia to declare that all she requires is a free and not a fortified port on the Adriatic. A novel situation will thus be created, and only the utmost considerations on both sides will prevent trouble arising out of it in future ; but for the present it suits Austria to divert Servian attention to the Adriatic, and to offer some concession which will gratify his own Slavonic subjects. The ready acceptance by all the parties of the invitation to meet in London is a gratifying recognition of England's fairness throughout the war. The British Government's policy has met with unqualified success. Great Britain is still Turkey's friend,—the best friend, it may be said, that Turkey has in Europe; but the portents were too plain for England to hesitate. The Balkan peoples have won their freedom by their own courage and by the force of arms; and no independent country would wish to dispute their title. Great Britain was the first of the great Powers publicly to recognise the change that had taken place; and Mr. Asquith's Government have satisfied public opinion in England, with conspicuous political ability. Their course has approved itself to the moderate and intelligent of both classes,—both of the strong Conservative party who wanted Turkey to win, and of the powerful Liberal section who wished to see the Turks driven out of Europe altogether. Turkey has lost, but Turkey is not yet to go from Constantinople, the whole influence of the British Government, and people will now be on Turkey's side, if the Turks show themselves willing to profit by the lessons of the war and if they now set themselves to strengthen their empire in Asia by just laws and impartial administration.

AN HISTORICAL FAMILY OF THE SOUTH.

THE Zamorin of Calicut, whose death is announced, was installed only three years ago, but then he was already sixty-five, and he is succeeded by another elderly gentleman. The succession is through the female line, as in the case of the ruling families of Travancore and Cochin, and, indeed, as is the prevalent usage on the west coast of Madras. The Zamorins are no longer the ruling chiefs in Calicut, which passed to the British nearly a century and a quarter ago, but they are highly respected, especially in the South, as the scions of an ancient family of rulers once very powerful on the coast. Zamorin means sea-king, and the holders of this proud title once really ruled the sea along the Malabar Coast, and their capital city of Calicut was the seat of a rich trade with Arabia and other lands across the Indian Ocean. The arrival in India, however, of other sea-kings, the Portuguese Admirals, proved their ruin. It was the Zamorin of Calicut who had the doubtful honour of being the first Indian prince to receive Vasco da Gama, when he appeared on the Indian coast after his momentous voyage round the Cape. The ruler of Calicut was not entirely ignorant of the Portuguese, when their great Admiral anchored in his harbour in 1498, as only eleven years before his court had been visited by an emissary of the King of Portugal to treat with him for trading purposes by the overland route through Egypt and Persia. The Arab merchants who traded with Calicut and the western coast of India, had nearly the entire maritime commerce in their hands, and felt very jealous of the Portuguese, whom they looked upon as interlopers. They had some experience of the high-handedness and pride of the new-comers on their own coast, and gave very unfavourable reports of them to the Zamorin who, however, treated Gama well and invited him to land and come to Calicut. It is interesting to find that the great Admiral, who was a zealous Christian, unwittingly worshipped with his party in a Hindu temple on his way to the city, thinking it to be a chapel as they had a notion that the natives of India were all Christians. Soon he quarrelled with the Zamorin whose troubles may be said to have begun with the advent of these inauspicious guests. Albuquerque, the great Portuguese Viceroy, civilised Calicut with its excellent harbour in those days and wanted to make his capital. But he found a better place later in Goa. Still the Zamorin was forced to yield them a place there for a fort and a factory. Our connexion with the Zamorins of Calicut dates from the earliest days in this country, and we concluded a commercial treaty with them in 1615, very soon after the establishment at Surat of the first English factory. A settlement was established in 1664, by another treaty with the company which was, however, lightly treated by the Zamorins for long afterwards. Till the rise of Hyder Ali, the rulers of Calicut were really powerful chiefs in the south, but that successful usurper and his son, Tipu, overthrew them and annexed their country. Tipu's invasion of 1789, was full of horrors, and we have a vivid account of his barbarities in Calicut, from Bartolomew, an European, who was an eyewitness. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the materials were taken to build another city proudly called the "City of Luck." But retribution was at hand, and the very next year the English took it by the treaty of Seringapatam of 1792. We retained Calicut, which was not restored to its native Zamorins, but left in our possession.

GENERAL HERTZOG SPEECHES.

THE remarkable speeches, which have fallen from General Hertzog are a plain enough sign how bitter a racial feeling still remains amongst many of the Dutch in South Africa, particulary among those of the orthodox Church. Never we imagine, has any responsible statesman made a speech, characterised by so much unblushing self-interest and with such an entire lack of patriotism, as is that of General Hertzog on the relation of South Africa to imperialism. Especially significant is that speech at the present time, when South Africa in common with the other Dominions has been preparing a scheme of mutual naval defence. Its tone has been deliberately adopted, and is evidently intended to convey without possibility of mistake, that it will always be the policy of the extreme Dutch party to take as much from the Empire as it possibly can, and to give nothing in return. It is easily to be understood how such a party has upset the cabinet of General Botha with his moderate and progressive spirit. We hope that in reconstructing his Cabinet, as Lord Gladstone has asked him to do, he will after this lesson ignore the extreme Dutch party altogether, and leave it to follow its miserable policy alone. We do not believe it is large enough to do much harm provided that the progressive forces in the Union very carefully disassociate themselves from it and its influence.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday next. We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co. that the mails were delayed at Calais and in Italy. In addition to this, the "Isis," which conveyed the mails between Brindisi and Port Said experienced very heavy weather.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Monday, Mr. J. G. Apcar was elected an additional member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

HIS Lordship, the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer were "at home" last evening to a large number of friends at Altamont Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Every promising athlete who is unearthed now is particularly welcome, as, all being well, he should be just about at his best form when the Olympic Games are held at Berlin in 1916. It is an additional matter for satisfaction when a new star happens to be a varsity man. First, because it is to be hoped a much bigger proportion of Oxford and Cambridge athletes will represent the country in international fray in the future. They alone have the time to fit themselves properly for the task. The rank and file of athletes may be ever so keen and worthy, but the majority find it quite impossible to get away from business for the purpose of several weeks' serious training. These remarks are prompted by the excellent running of D. N. Gaussen in the cross-country match between the Highgate Harriers and Oxford University. The race was decided over the varsity shotover course, and was about 7 1-2 miles in extent. Gaussen showed capital judgment, going to the front over the last portion, and winning comfortably by 100 yards from H. Brooks, one of the Highgate club's best men. It is well to remember that the Highgate club holds the Southern Counties Cross-country Championship, so that the Oxford men were well tested and yet they won the team honours by 26 points to 29. The individual winner hails from Berkhampsted, and, seeing how easily he won the Half-mile and Two miles at the Freshmen's sports, he is evidently a find for Oxford. He was only just beaten by F. R. Ashenden in the Public School's One-mile Championship last spring, and, being a sturdy runner, he is likely to come to his best pretty early. Ashenden is a very stylish mover, but built on slender lines. Acting on the advice of the writer, he has taken matters easily during the last six months. If Ashenden continues to save himself for a couple of seasons, he may very likely turn out a real champion. To return to Gaussen, his latest performance stamps him as a fine stayer, and he is sure to run prominently against Cambridge, both in the Cross-country match and the Three miles at the inter-varsity sports.

BRAVO, BAKER !

It does one good to read P. J. Baker's outspoken rebuke to the poor sportsmen who so injured England's prestige by traducing American athletes following the recent Olympic Games. Baker, who is the late president of the Cambridge University A. C., has contributed an article in the Cambridge *Granta* which is most welcome. He severely takes to task those critics who objected to American methods as something to be avoided. Perhaps the most telling portion of his article is his remark that "the members of the British Olympic team have not been guilty of unfair criticism, yet they are damned as poor losers by the fulminations of the journalists." The Cantab should have written "a few journalists," because it was three only who set the ball rolling. Others, who were not at Stockholm, took up the slandering, to the shame of England. As the writer has pointed out before, Americans must try to recognise that the slanders come from those who are not practical athletes, and they do not the echo the opinions of the Olympic team or the old athletes who were at the games.

P. J. Baker's testimony is particularly welcome, because his name was associated with one of the slanders circulated by the representative of a London paper. The slander was that "A. N. S. Jackson won the 1,500-metres, because the American runners thought Baker was the best man, and they paid him attentions in the way of pocketing and elbowing to him." Every judge of athletics who saw the race knows it was fairly run, but just to show the strength (?) of the slander referred to, something else may be mentioned. When the Americans gave a reception on the "Finland" (on July 4th), the writer was able to make J. Paul Jones (America's great miler), and P. J. Baker acquainted. The latter then remarked, "Let me introduce you to your most dangerous rival," whereon he presented Jackson. So much for this slander.

Whenever any of my readers hear anything said against American tactics, they should remember that no athlete, or athletic authority, has made charges. On the other hand, some of the most prominent athletes who attended the Olympic Games have testified to the fairness of the Americans.

It is to be hoped we have now heard the last of this unsatisfactory subject, which so injured England's name for true sportsmanship and fairness.

BOXING.

Inasmuch as Hugh Mehegan is to meet Fred Welsh on December 16th, his admirers were a bit anxious over his match with Jim Ward of Gloucestershire last Monday. The men were billed to go 20 rounds, and, as the contest progressed, the Australian appeared anxious. He may have expected an easy thing (remembering how Ward went down before Holberg of Denmark in less than a round), but the West-countryman had a fine defence, and prevented Mehegan from getting in a knock-out blow. Many good judges thought Ward held an advantage on points until the last three rounds. The Australian then put all in, and he certainly dominated the situation in the twentieth round, when Ward was knocked down. There was very little in it, however, and Mehegan must have felt relieved when the referee declared him a winner.

There was no trophy the late Jem Mace prized more than the World's Championship belt presented to him by the sportsmen of Australia. Mace showed the belt (with others) to the writer in Cape Town some eight years ago, when he remarked: "Three things I am particularly proud of are, 'that I can play the violin, that I could once run half a mile in 2 mins. 2 secs., and this belt.'" The trophy is now in the possession of Dick Burgh, once the light-weight champion, and now a promoter of contests. He intends putting up the belt for a heavy-weight contest open to British-born boxers, which ought to draw. The venture recalls the contest run by Madden for the purpose of discovering an opponent for J. L. Sullivan, and which ended in the success of Charlie Mitchell, then a middle-weight. England has not shown up well in the heavy-weight world of late years, but a country which produced Tom Sayers, Tom King, Jem Mace, C. Mitchell, and Bob Fitzsimmons, is sure to have another worthy champion in due course.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A surprising team. This will probably be the way we shall talk of the South African Rugby footballers before much longer. After being beaten by Newport and London, they gave us a taste of their ability by showing splendid football against Scotland in the first of the internationals. The visitors had set their hearts on winning, so as to avenge the defeat of the 1906 Springboks at Glasgow. Last Saturday's match at Edinburgh attracted splendid crowd, but it was curious to note that the hopes of the home players were not high. To make a good struggle appeared to be the limit of their hopes. The Springboks had one mission, to win, and if ever mind played a part in a win, it was on Saturday. There was not much in it for half an hour, but once the visitors discovered that the Scotch forwards were not to be dreaded in their loose rushes, it was all over. From that stage, the South Africans overwhelmed their rivals, save for about ten minutes near the end, when the Scots rallied. The South African forwards easily carried the scrums, and the "halves" and "threes" did what they could to open up the game. The home "threes" were (with the one exception of Sutherland) like cart horses in comparison to the speedy visitors, of whom Stegmann showed up particularly well. He was too much for the Scottish left wing, two of the four tries being due to his great sprinting ability. McHardy and W. H. Morkel were other try-scorers—two of which were converted. The critics agree that the Scots failed to show their usual dash and fire. It is also clear that an exceptional pack will have to be picked to beat the visitors in the scrums. The "little lot" on Saturday averaged 196 lbs. each, and they are fast with it.

The side selected to meet Glasgow on Wednesday contained only four of the men who had opposed Scotland. In spite of this, the Springboks proved equal to running up a score of 38 points to 3, their biggest win to date. The brilliancy of Wentmore was the talk of the critics, and, if he fails to get recognition in some of the remaining internationals, it will be surprising. Another feature of the game was the kicking of G. Morkel, who converted four tries out of five attempts.

ASSOCIATION.

Considering the poor form of London teams in the First Division Championship this season, it was strange, indeed, to find two of the despised Metropolitan clubs accomplishing the most meritorious performances on Saturday. Victory had not come the way of Tottenham Hotspur, as the result of the first dozen matches of the season, so that few thought a visit from the powerful Newcastle United team would yield two points. The home side played really well, however, and Cantrell scored the only goal of the match, so crediting the "spurs" with their first win of the season.

The performance of Chelsea in drawing at Blackburn was quite equal to the win of the Spurs. The champions are very hard to beat on their own ground, but when Chelsea opened the scoring it looked as though the Rovers would fail. A fine effort near the end led to Simpson equalising, however, and so partly saving the home side.

Another match deserving of mention was the trial between England and the South. The victory of the latter (2 goals to 1) came as a big surprise, particularly as the winning team included five amateurs. Vivian Woodward (forward), the Rev. R. Hunt (half-back) and E. C. Brebner (goal) have made their mark before, but no one expected such form from A. E. Knight and T. C. Burn. They were the backs, and their display was not oversbadowed by Comp on and Pennington on the opposing side.

THE TURF.

Another flat-racing season has run its course. The year 1912 will be remembered for the manner cracks have failed in important events, and the form of several has been very uncertain. This was not confined to the classic events, for, after Prince Palatine had gained the distinction of being termed the best horse in training, he was most unexpectedly beaten, though giving away a lot of weight.

Thanks to Prince Palatine, top place in the winning owner's list is held by Mr. T. Pilkington, the stakes won amounting to £20,822, or over 100,000 dollars.

The Hon. G. Lampton shows the way to all the trainers, horses in his care having won 55 races worth £22,887.

Once again, the fourth time in succession, pride of place among jockeys is held by Frank Wootton with a record of 118, just 9 more than D. Maher has gained. Wootton also gains the distinction of having beaten Maher (for the first time) as regards percentage of wins to mounts.

IN GENERAL.

The international lawn-tennis matches between representatives of Bremen and the Dulwich Club were played in the Dulwich covered courts. S. N. Doust of Australia figured among the home players, and his good form had a lot to do with the defeat of the Germans by 8 matches to 4.

T. Aiken had an easy task against Diggle in their heat of the Burroughes-Watts Tournament.

In all probability, we shall see another race for the World's Sculling Championship next July. E. Barry having agreed to allow H. Pearce £100 towards his expenses, and to scull a match for £500 a side.

The French balloon "Picardie" won the Gordon-Bennett Cup race with the record distance of 1,358 miles.

The Cambridge varsity players showed excellent form in their hockey match against the strong Blackheath team, winning by 4 goals to 1.

Some tall scoring was seen in the big lacrosse fixtures on Saturday, West London beating Cambridge University by 19 goals to 2, whilst Lancashire defeated Oxford by 19 goals to 5.

M. Inman is now meeting Diggle in the first of their series of billiard matches of 18,000 up, the latter with 1,250 points start. Inman has also agreed to concede 1,250 points to T. Reece in a game of 18,000 up Inman is certainly playing well, a break of his on Wednesday only falling short of 400 by a matter of two points.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Rev. Canon Sell of the C. M. S., and Rev. Pakenham Walsh of the S. P. G. brotherhood, Bangalore, proceed to Calcutta as clerical delegates from this diocese, to be present at the Provincial Conference summoned by the Metropolitan.

The *Madras Mail* commenting on Dr. Lef

CHINESE OPIUM PROBLEM.

EXTENSIVE CULTIVATION ALLEGED.

Strong Appeal by Merchants and Banks.

PRESSING DEMANDS FROM BOMBAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONG-KONG, DEC. 15.

The opium merchants and British banks have addressed a memorial to the Government and Sir John Jordan, calling for immediate assistance to avert a crisis, and prevent dealers from repudiating contracts wholesale, owing to China's violations of the Treaty. They urge strongly that representations be made to the Colonial and India offices, drawing attention to the continuance of alleged extensive smuggling of uncertificated opium through Macao into China. They also assert that opium is being extensively cultivated in various districts of Kwangtung.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Peking that Sir John Jordan has warned the Chinese Government that, unless assurances are immediately forthcoming that China intends to observe the opium agreement, he will be compelled to advise his Government that his remonstrances have been ineffective.

ENERGETIC SUPPRESSION.

HANKOW, DEC. 17.

The *Central China Post*, summarising seventy-five signed statements of missionaries in twelve provinces, regarding opium suppression, says that the general trend of evidence is that the new regime, where well established, is more thorough than the old. In four provinces the death penalty has been inflicted in several instances for offences against the opium laws, and Szechuan, Honan, Anhwei and Chekiang are using troops freely to prevent the cultivation of the poppy. Kweichow province, which has been unsettled since the revolution, is growing poppy more largely than ever, but the remainder of the reports are generally favourable. All the reports agree that Hunan is virtually clear of opium crops, and that the suppression of the sale and smoking of opium is more severe than ever. Ichang, which formerly had an enormous opium export, now reports none. The *Post* affirms that all declarations made in London regarding the recrudescence of opium-growing are based on the crop harvested last spring, when the country had scarcely recovered from the revolution.

KEEN ANXIETY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 17.

Although no official information is yet available, it may be stated on good authority that the opium situation in China is very acute and, practically, the admission of certified opium into China had been stopped for some time in direct contravention of the Cheffo Convention, which same the Government of China has declined to observe. Sir John Jardinge had made repeated representations hitherto, it seems without success.

Meanwhile the Bombay merchants are pressing for the complete suspension of the sale, and the Government of India is watching the situation with keen anxiety. The closing of the Chinese market to Indian opium will have serious effects on Indian finance, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will be called upon to re-examine ways and means in connection with the forthcoming budget. The Legislative Council will also take up the question of the opium trade, and although, under the rules, matter relating to foreign affairs are outside the scope of the Council, there will, nevertheless, be demands for compensation for the loss of opium revenue from the British exchequer, a point which will be now pressed by the non-official members of the Council.

CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.

Ex-Editor of "The Builder" Appointed Organist.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Mr. Heathcote Statham, Music, Bac., has been appointed organist of Calcutta Cathedral.

[Mr. Henry Heathcote Statham, F.R.I.B.A., architect, and for nearly twenty years editor of "the Builder," is an amateur musician and writer on music, having been was for many years musical critic to the "Edinburgh Review. For several successive years, he gave classical organ recitals at the Albert Hall on Sunday afternoons during the London season. He was a contributor to Grove's Dictionary of Music and the author of many essays on artistic, musical, and literary subjects, more especially in the Edinburgh and Fortnightly Reviews. He is a member of the Architectural Association, the Oxford and Cambridge Musical Club and the Musical Association.]

LATE MR. WHITELAW REID.

British Warship to take Coffin to America.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, not only as an Ambassador, but as a kinsman. The Government proposed to suggest to the United States that a British battleship convey his remains to America.

Mr. Balfour cordially supported Mr. Asquith's proposal.

LONDON, DEC, 17.

Owing to the brief interval which will elapse before the inauguration of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President Taft will not appoint the successor to Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

BOXING.

Light-Weight Championship of the World.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

At the National Sporting Club in a twenty-round contest for the Light-Weight Championship of the World, with stakes of £1,000 aside and a purse of £1,000. Welsh beat the Australian, Mehegan, on points, after a spirited contest.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

THE PEACE ASSEMBLIES.

MEETING OF AMBASSADORS BEGUN.

Austria Continues Armed Preparations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

In his speech before the Peace Delegates at St. James's Palace, Sir Edward Grey said: "There are difficulties in all negotiations for peace after war. I do not attempt to estimate what may be your case. There can be no nobler task than to overcome these difficulties, and to accomplish peace as the result of your own efforts and your own work. In this way you lay the foundations upon which, I trust, will be built, by true wisdom and statesmanship, the prosperity, moral, economic and national, of your respective countries. Without that statesmanship the gains of war are of little or no worth to future generations. With that statesmanship, the losses of the war can be repaired, and bitterness merged in a realisation of the blessings of peace.

"I say no more, except to wish you success in your task, and to assure you that you have the goodwill of everyone in the object for which you have assembled, and that by accomplishing peace you will secure the respect of the whole of Europe."

The chief of the delegates cordially acknowledged Sir Edward Grey's remarks, and the honorary presidency was offered to him. He accepted it and then withdrew, after which the delegates discussed the question of procedure. It was decided that the chair should be taken by turn, alphabetically according to the States.

The Conference then adjourned.

The meetings of the Ambassadors in London will begin to-day,

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Peace Conference re-assembled this morning. The first meeting of the Ambassadors took place this afternoon.

THE CONSULATE INCIDENT.

VIENNA, DEC. 17.

M. Edl. the emissary of the Austrian Foreign Office, who went to Prizrend to make investigations on the spot, reports that the charges that M. Prochaska was kept prisoner and ill-treated are unfounded, but the attitude of the Servian military authorities towards the Consulate was sometimes not correct, and the Servian Government has been requested to give satisfaction.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The extensive precautionary armaments of Austria continue to excite apprehension.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Vienna newspapers express gratification that the Prochaska incident has proved far less serious than was imagined, and are confident that the affair will be satisfactorily settled.

A NAVAL ACTION.

Conflicting Accounts of Fight Near Dardanelles.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Turkish Fleet engaged the Greek Squadron yesterday morning, between the Dardanelles and Imbros for an hour.

The Turkish account states that several shots struck the cruiser "Georgio Saveroff," silencing her big guns, and then the Greeks fled towards Piraeus. The Turks suffered no injuries.

The Greek account says that the Turks kept under the protection of the forts, and finally fled back to the Dardanelles, and that the Greeks cruised outside the whole afternoon. Five Greeks were slightly wounded.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Discussion by the East India Association.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Mr. Selwyn Fremantle read a paper before the East India Association, to-day, detailing the progress of the Co-operative Credit movement in India.

Mr. Henry Wolff, who presided, said that the movement had been a unique success, developing largely because that form of co-operation was required in India. Its further development was to be anticipated.

Lord Reay said he was convinced that small holdings would only succeed in England by the adoption of the co-operative system.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

Strange Speeches by General Hertzog.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

General Hertzog's speeches since the naval question came into prominence in South Africa have been especially noteworthy. He declared on one occasion that Imperialism was important, in his view, only when it was useful to South Africa. When it was contrary to the interests of South Africa, it was a distinct enemy to that country. All the noise about the Navy had been started by a few thousand interested people.

Colonel Leuchars has intimated that he resigned because he was unable to endure the anti-Imperial, anti-British sentiments and speeches of General Hertzog.

MURDER OF CAPT. ECKFORD

Force of Gendarmes Going to Fars.

TEHERAN, DEC. 17.

The Swedish officer commanding the gendarmerie at Shiraz reports that the gendarmes escorting Capt. Eckford behaved excellently, and eventually saved the situation. He adds that this view is shared by Capt. Eckford's English companions.

The Swedish officers in Teheran are expediting the preparations to send a force to Fars.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Persian Minister called at the Foreign Office to-day. It is understood that he conveyed his Government's deep regret at the Eckford outrage.

THE UNIONIST LEADER.

A Speech on General Politics.

A TARIFF CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Speaking at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Bonar Law said that, though he was not a Churchman, he thought the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was mean. It was incomprehensible to him how anyone could take funds from a poor Church in the name of religion.

Referring to the distribution of wealth, he believed that the co-operative movement was one of the best ways of raising the level of wages, but he believed that a fairer fiscal system would help the workers to obtain better results from their labour.

With regard to duties on food, Mr. Bonar Law said: "If entrusted with power, we do not intend to impose food duties. We intend to call a conference of the Colonies, and consider the whole question of preferential trade. The question of the imposition of the duties on food will not arise until those negotiations are completed. If the Colonies do not desire such an arrangement there will be no duties on food.

"If we do not consider them essential for the preference, then also they will not be imposed. It is obviously impossible to give details of our intentions, till the negotiations are completed. If any adjustment prove necessary, we hope it will only touch wheat, but it is unreasonable to ask the Colonies to meet us if our powers are thus limited."

The reason he objected to the Referendum, he went on, was because it was not fair to the Colonies. If the result of the negotiations were to be submitted to the Referendum, the Colonies would come to the conference bound and we should come free.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by urging the early establishment of a real federal system, the Colonies contributing to the defence of the Empire in proportion to their population, and sharing in the glory of governing it.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

He referred very briefly to Lord Crewe's speech on the 11th inst., and declared that he adhered to every word of his speech at Oldham. Lord Crewe's last argument was that, if we changed our fiscal system, we should have no moral right to demand equality of treatment in India. The ideal fiscal system, of course, was free trade within the Empire. In governing India our first duty must be to India. He was satisfied that the proposals of the Unionists would make it better for India than the present system did.

"TIMES" DISSENTS.

The *Times* strongly dissents from Mr. Bonar Law's proposal for a tariff conference, and declares it to be absolutely impossible. The Unionist leaders must not attempt to shift the onus of food taxation on to a conference of overseas ministers. In view of the rapidly changing conditions, it also deprecates the pledging of Unionists to detailed proposals of any kind, and says they can only be sure of the extreme unwisdom of trying to tax food imports, while food prices continue to rise.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

TOKIO, DEC. 17.

Prince Katsura is forming a Cabinet.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Evidence of Depositors and Auditor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 17.

The hearing of the case against Messrs. S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, late directors of the Bank of Burma, Limited (in liquidation), and R. F. Strachan, general manager, was resumed to-day before Mr. A. G. Cooke, District Magistrate Mr. F. W. D. Allen, examined by Mr. Rutledge, said that he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Stewart, Smith and Allen, chartered accountants, and produced a letter from Messrs. Moolla Daud and Son, dated July 4th, 1911, to the general manager of the Bank of Burma. Cross-examined by Mr. DeGlanville, witness said he had audited the accounts of the Bank in June 1911.

Mr. Rutledge said he objected to the cross-examination of the witness at all, as he had called him only for the purpose of producing the document, Mr. DeGlanville, on behalf of the accused, Mr. Mower, asked that his question be recorded, and his Worship assented. Continuing, counsel said he wished it to be recorded that the Crown had objected to the auditor being cross-examined.

Mr. N. Miller, pleader of Toungoo, deposed having deposited Rs. 200 in the Bank of Burma in April 1909, seeing that the Bank was giving six per cent., and that it was a sound institution, He also spoke to having made further deposits in 1909 and 1911. Having seen the balance-sheet as at June 1911, he thought the Bank was perfectly sound. There was nothing to make him hesitate in going on banking with the Bank of Burma.

Mr. R. L. Williamson, managing director, British Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, deposed to the company being registered at the end of August, or beginning of September 1910. The promoters of the company were Messrs. Mower, Clifford and Marshall. At first the managing agents were Messrs Mower and Co. Witness could not say if the British Burma Petroleum Company had known in 1910 that the assets of the Rangoon Refinery Company were charged to the Bank of Burma. There was an agreement for the sale by the attorney of the Refinery Company's liquidators to the British Burma Petroleum Company.

The hearing is proceeding.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Lord Glenconner Denies a Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 17.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that Lord Glenconner authorizes an absolute denial of the prevalent rumour that he has been offered the Governorship of Bombay.

REVISION OF THE C. P. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 17.

It is understood that the Special Committee engaged on the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code have completed their laborious work and prepared a draft of an amended version, which will be laid before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Daughter Describes how Mr. Fulham Died.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 17.

The hearing of the Agra murder case was resumed at noon to-day. Mr. Alston put in three more letters of Mrs. Fulham's to Clarke, couched in loving terms. He also read out a letter written by Clarke to Mrs. Fulham, dated 5th October 1911, stating that accused was himself coming to Meerut to arrange for the Fulhams' coming to Agra.

Mr. Sarkies, who continued to give evidence, identified Clarke's handwriting, and also the draft of Mr. Fulham's death certificate in pencil, which tallied exactly with the actual death certificate in ink which Clarke subsequently wrote. Witness also identified two letters of Clarke's to a Calcutta firm of chemists, requesting them to send him Gelsemine Hydrochloride. Witness further said that Mrs. Fulham's name before her marriage had been Miss Goodwin, and that her mother was alive.

Kathleen Fulham, daughter of Mrs. Fulham, about ten years of age, was examined and said that her father had fallen ill after dinner, on the day that he died. He was well until he ate his dinner. Her mother took it to him, although the cook was in the kitchen. Clarke also was with them on that day, and her mother, Clarke and herself had dinner together. Her father called out something from his bedroom, and Clarke went and remained there for about four minutes. The bearer was not seen in the house at night, as Clarke sent him away with a letter to Capt. Dunn. She was sure her mother did not go into her father's bedroom till his death. After going to bed, witness got up twice and went to her father's bedside and when he inquired where her mother was, she asked, "shall I call her?" He said, "No, don't." When she went back she saw Clarke with her mother in the dining-room. There she saw Clarke taking a red box from the shelf. He opened the box, and brought out a glass needle and opened a paper which he also took from the shelf. He poured out a white powder in a wineglass, and added some water to it. He put the needle into the glass, and pulled it up. He then took the needle into her father's room. He seemed to push the needle into her father's heart, arm and shoulder. After this Clarke went to the dining-room, and a sound came from her father's room. When she went to her father he was breathing heavily and soon after he died. After this Clarke came to her father's room, felt his pulse and, going back to the dining-room, said to mother, "gone." She did not remember her mother saying anything or crying. Clarke then went on his bicycle, and returned after a few minutes with Capt. Dunn, pretending he did not know about her father's death. When she woke up in the night she was frightened, her mother being away in the dressing-room, where she found Clarke also. Then they all went to her father's room and slept. Her mother had treated her father very badly and had not gone to see him often in the hospital. Her mother poured some medicine in his tea once, after drinking which her father told her mother that she had given him the wrong medicine as his throat and tongue were burning Clarke used to beat the children at Agra. She wanted to stay near her mother, which he did not like. He wanted her mother all to himself. She did not see any tears in her mother's eye when her father died.

The case is proceeding.

THEFT IN A POLICE OFFICE.

Traced to a Policeman Since Deceased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 17.

On the night of the 3rd October 1911, a theft of currency-notes and cash of the value of Rs. 1,278-2-6 took place from the office of the Head Police Station in Poona Cantonment. This represented the salaries of the greater number of the men employed in this area, and for long the police were unable to get any clue to the theft.

Some six months later, as a result of inquiries by the C. I. D., suspicion rested on a Head Constable named Khanderao Sadhoba, since deceased, who had visited the police station at 10-30 p. m., on the night in question, ostensibly for the purpose of getting his pay, though he knew the accounts had been closed. Acting on this, the police in Bombay, in July this year, attached property and ornaments, valued at Rs. 700, which were found in the possession of the head constable's widow. Major N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, was engaged to-day in recording evidence by the police against the application of the widow of Head Constable Khanderao Sadhoba, who prays for the return of her property on the ground that she inherited the same from her father.

Evidence led by the police tended to show that at one time the Head Constable was employed as a clerk in the same office, and knew where the cash was kept. Shortly after the occurrence he was noticed to be living in high style, and had, in addition to purchasing jewellery and gold of the value of Rs. 270-3-9, redeemed certain ornaments by paying a sum of Rs. 115.

The inquiry is proceeding.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX.

Successful Appeal for its Recovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice D. Chatterjee delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Mr. Kailash Chander Nag against the decision of the Munsiff of Sherpur, dismissing the suit brought by plaintiff against the Secretary of State. This was to recover Rs. 153 realised from plaintiff by the executive authorities of Mymensing as punitive police tax. The Munsiff held that the suit was not maintainable against the Secretary of State, and dismissed the suit.

Their Lordships held that the suit was maintainable, as the money realised went into the public funds, and under the law the assessment should have been made by the District Magistrate and not by a Deputy Magistrate. The appeal was decreed with costs.

The export trade of tea seed in Assam in the past year increased by 7,358 maunds.

A proposal to lay out a new burial ground for the south of Calcutta is under consideration.

THE VICEROY AT NAGPUR.

Stone-Laying of the Council Building.

VIVID PICTURE OF PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, NAGPUR, DEC. 17.

The Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the Provincial Council Hall, this morning. The scene was a very brilliant one. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Hardinge, and was received by the Chief Commissioner. The usual salute was fired. Mr. Blenkinsop introduced deputations from the local bodies of the Central Provinces, headed by Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis, and from Berar by the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar. The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy read an address for the Central Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar a separate address for Berar. A very handsome rose bowl was presented by the Central Provinces, and a casket from Berar.

The Central Provinces address, after giving a detailed history of the formation of the province, and of the building-up of its present political status, dwelt greatly on the reforms by the successive Chief Commissioners, referred in glowing terms to the great good done by Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Hewett, and Sir Reginald Craddock, and expressed great confidence that its interests would be developed and advanced under Sir Benjamin Robertson. The Berar address, after describing the importance and the advancement of Berar, expressed the desire of the Berars to be allowed to return members to the local Legislative Council on its formation, also to the Supreme Legislative Council in the way of the Central Provinces, and asked that the educational grant for Berar be specified apart from that of the Central Provinces.

The Viceroy replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The remarks I have to make for the most part apply with equal force to the Central Provinces and Berar. I propose, therefore, to deal in a single reply with both the addresses that I have had the pleasure of receiving.

"It came with a shock of surprise to me to find that it is more than 40 years since a Viceroy officially visited Nagpur. The last occasion was when Lord Mayo came to open the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore, and thence came here by road. Since that time official visits to the Central Provinces have been limited to the distressing necessities of famine relief, and have given a wide berth to this capital. I was not aware of this when I determined to take an early opportunity to see you, but I hold myself particularly fortunate that I should have been able to time my journey for so happy an occasion as the present.

"You have asked me to look back on your province as it was in the year 1862, and contrast it with what I see around me to-day; and I have to thank you—and I am sure all present here will join me in thanking you—for the interesting and able reviews which have just been read, and which have enabled us to picture vividly the progress of these provinces in every sphere of life, in every department of administration, and in every branch of human activity during the past half century. It is with no common feeling of satisfaction that I have listened to your descriptions of your provinces, and of the economic and administrative changes which have made up their history for the past fifty years. They are at once an eloquent tribute to the blessings of the British administration, and a proof of how much may be hoped for from the co-operation with it of the people of this country; and, if I may venture to say so, one of the most striking features of this part of India is the warm feeling of mutual understanding and goodwill which exists between those who are responsible for its Government and the people, and, not least, that portion of the people who take an interest in social and administrative problems, and assist the officers of Government with their counsel and support.

A HAPPY ISSUE.

"I shall not attempt to follow you through your review of the advance that has been made in railway development, or irrigation and public works, nor shall I endeavour to amplify the sketches you have given of your early annals, and of the agricultural development of these provinces. The early history of these provinces tells of a rapid, almost a sudden, change from fear and insecurity to peace and wealth. Settled order and security you owe to the strength of British rule, but under its shelter you have yourselves done much to further its efforts in the direction of the economic development of the country and the political education of its inhabitants. The lesson of self-help and confidence in Government, which you have learned from the heavy losses which famine and plague have laid on you in the past, is plainly demonstrating its influence, even amid the prosperity of to-day. It is only when Government and people have together faced and surmounted difficulties and trials, that one can find the atmosphere of contentment, and confidence in the goodwill of Government, allied with a justifiable pride in the progress jointly achieved, and with a confident anticipation of still better things to come, that inspires your addresses of to-day.

"It is impossible for a newcomer to the Central Provinces to dissociate his mind from the romantic stories of sport and wild life which always seem to cling about the hills of the Satpuras, but here I find myself in the midst of a manufacturing city, a bustling, progressive and prosperous city, whose smoky chimneys tell but little of the glamour of ancient history or modern sport, but much of the romance of commercial prosperity, of far-sighted enterprise, of fortunes rapidly built up by the pioneers of the cotton trade, such as Messrs. Tata and Sons, of whose mills the people of Nagpur are so justly proud.

"You, gentlemen, of the Central Provinces tell me that the exploitation of your manganese deposits began in the year 1900, and the rapid development of that enterprise is demonstrated by the fact that last year the manganese exported amounted to 519,000 tons. The Central Provinces are to be congratulated on their good fortune in possessing the finest ore in the world and some of the largest deposits of that metal. But I look forward to the day when this magnificent raw material shall not be merely exported for the benefit of manufacturers in distant continents, but shall be used for the indigenous manufacture of steel, and take its proper place in the industrial development of India.

A FORWARD COMMUNITY.

"You have been, as you say, fortunate in the officers of Government who have occupied the position of Chief Commissioner, and I can readily believe you, for your present Chief Commissioner for more than a year held high office under my immediate eye, and inspired me with the most absolute confidence in his fitness for his present post; while your late Chief Commissioner, Sir Reginald Craddock, stablished here a reputation which he continues to justify as my trusted colleague councillor and friend. But you will, I hope, allow me to say that your rulers, many of whom laid in the Central Provinces the foundations of great and well-deserved reputations, had been very fortunate in the people amongst whom their lot was cast. I rejoice to find how important and useful a part in the development of these Provinces has been played by the leading landowners and capitalists, men whom wealth and landed influence have brought into prominence in the public life of the day, and to see that those who have most at stake in the future of these provinces are also most to the fore in such movements as co-operative credit, agricultural improvement, urban betterment, and social progress.

You have touched but lightly upon the subject of education, and I do not wish to tire you with a long string of figures. But it may be of interest to some of you to know that in 1862, it has been estimated, in the Central Provinces you had not not more than 400 schools, with perhaps 5,000 scholars, while now your scholars number 312,000. That is an increase of 6,000 per cent., and yet I hope it is but the starting point for a far broader expansion of the benefits of knowledge and culture throughout the whole population in both the Central Provinces and Berar.

"I do not feel certain that I appreciate the force of the request made in in the address from Berar, that in future educational allotments the grant for Berar may be specified, and I am doubtful whether it would be wise to fetter the discretion of the Local Government in the manner suggested. But I will have the point carefully considered at the conclusion of my tour. Meantime, I must not lose this opportunity of congratulating the people of Berar upon their progressive spirit. The female High School that is about to be started at Amraoti is the first of its kind in this part of the country, and is being opened in response to a demand for the high education of women. In so enlightened an atmosphere it is bound to thrive, and I wish it every success, for a country which is content to leave its women in ignorance can never, in my opinion, be more than half educated. To the proposed Arts College I can only at present give my blessing. I am glad to hear that private liberality has enabled the project to be brought forward, but I cannot say more about it until a practicable scheme is submitted to Government When that happens it shall receive our sympathetic consideration.

HEALTHY CRITICISM.

"The progress of education doubtless brings with it more complicated questions of administration. As those who in the past have been content to work and to exist begin to realise that human life is meant for fuller enjoyment and nobler aspiration, and, as divergent interests come into clash, a trained intelligence has to look to it that its exercise is not arbitrary. Government has to realise that the gift of education will of itself increase the criticism, to which, however honest its intention, its every step is exposed, but it is no bad thing that authority should be exercised with the utmost care. Criticism and discussion have many advantages. When they are fair, and when they are are unfair, they may do harm for the moment, but they are certain in the long run to lose their force. Speaking roughly, the history of these fifty years may be divided into two marked periods—the earlier, a time of steadily increasing population and material prosperity, when the cultivator added acre after acre to the cultivated area, without improving his methods or providing security against famine; and the later, when, through a calamitous cycle of famine and pestilence, the people emerged, if I may quote the words of an official memorandum, into an epoch, not only bright with prosperity, but illuminated with glimmerings of the light of self-consciousness and self-realisation. These glimmerings have now become a steady glow, and have imposed upon Government a serious responsibility in guiding and fostering the new spirit of progress, and it is with a sense of that responsibility that Government have granted you a legislative council.

BERAR AND THE COUNCIL.

"Much consideration has been given to the means by which representatives from Berar may find a place on that body, and by which application of the legislative enactments hereafter to be passed by it may be extended to Berar. The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that, as the law stands, the Legislative Council of the Governor-General cannot under the existing statutes make laws to operate in Berar, *suo motu*, except in reference to one or two very exceptional matters; and whatever council is established in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces will have no greater power in this respect. If, therefore, it is desired to introduce the same law into both parts of the combined administration of the Central Provinces, this can only be done by the extension of any Acts which the local Council may pass primarily for the Central Provinces only, by an order under the Foreign Jurisdiction order in Council, with or without modification to Berar, and it is this procedure which it is intended to adopt. In other words, although the Provincial Council can only legislate for the Central Provinces, yet, in framing its measures, it will have to bear in mind the possibility of their subsequent extension in an identical or modified form to Berar, although the Act itself cannot provide for this extension, which must be effected by a subsequent separate order of the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Crown. No arrangement is possible by which the people of Berar can directly elect members of the Central Provinces Council. It will, however, be possible to establish a system of election in Berar itself, and the persons so elected can subsequently be nominated as members of the Provincial Council, provided that the regulations which will govern that Council are so drafted as to render eligible for nomination a resident of Berar. By the method thus outlined, we shall be able to secure the selection of candidates from Berar by election. Even though they will actually sit on the Provincial Council by nomination, and while the Council will not be able to pass laws which of themselves will be current in Berar, their applicability to the conditions of Berar can be considered while they are under discussion, and, if it is expedient, these measures can be subsequently extended to Berar. It will thus be seen that, although the position is complicated by the special status of Berar, which has necessitated this somewhat circuitous system, members chosen by the electorates, which will be created in Berar, will in effect sit in the local Council.

"The exact details of the constitution of the electorates, both in the Central Provinces and Berar, are at present under discussion with the Chief Commissioner, and, as they will ultimately require the approval of the Secretary of State, no pronouncement can at present be made with regard to them; but at is hoped that, consistently with the principles which have governed the introduction of this great reform of the enlarged Legislative Councils throughout British India, they will be found to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of this Chief Commissionership, and secure that cordial co-operation with Government which it is the aim of this momentous change to achieve.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

"As regards the representation of Berar on the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, it is the intention of Government, following the analogy of other provinces, to propose the substitution of a seat to be filled by election by the non-official members of Provincial Council, for the member who is now chosen by the District Councils and Municipalities in the Central Provinces. And it is under consideration whether the regulations governing the Imperial Council can be so amended as to permit of a member from Berar filling this new seat, should he be successful in his candidature. Beyond this, looking to the side of the Governor-General's Council and the claims of other parts of the country, it is impossible to go; but, in comparison with other provinces, the claims of the Central Provinces and Berar would thus have been met to an adequate extent.

"You have learned the necessity of self-help, and you have learned co-operation among yourselves, and with the Government. I trust that you will carry these lessons into the sphere of that wider political enfranchisement with which your province is shortly to be entrusted, and I shall lay this foundation-stone in the confident hope that the atmosphere of the Central Provinces and the Berar Legislative Council will be one of sound political sense of vivifying and helpful criticism of practical work for the public benefit, and with the prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the deliberations that shall take place within the building destined to rise upon this stone."

This afternoon Lady Hardinge visits the Nagpur Ladies' Club, a pardah institution, founded by Lady Craddock about a year ago. It has proved a complete success in bringing European and Indian ladies together.

The Viceroy visited Sitabuldi Fort yesterday, and to-day drives through Craddock town. To-night Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson gave a large reception to meet their Excellencies, who leave by motor early to-morrow, *en route* to Jubbulpore, visiting Ramtek on the way.

PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 17.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League last night, attended by a large number of local and mofussil representatives, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That in the negotiations between Turkey and the Balkan Confederacy the League earnestly hopes the British Government will exercise its powerful influence to bring about a settlement calculated to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The League assures his Majesty's Ministers that, in exercising this influence, they will win for England the deep gratitude of the entire Moslem world."

"That, in view of the results of the elections for the Punjab Legislative Council, the League once again places on record its emphatic condemnation of the system of mixed electorates, and reiterates the conviction in favour of communal representation."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, DEC. 17.

Details of Army arrangements for the Viceroy's State entry have been issued to-day. His Excellency's escort will consist of P. Battery, R. H. A., the Inniskilling Dragoons, 3rd Skinner's Horse, the Viceroy's bodyguard, and the Imperial Cadet Corps. Brigr.-General E. B. Burton, C. B., will command the escort.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Successful First Concert at Town Hall.

The Bombay Choral Society, a newly-formed organisation succeeding the Bombay Philharmonic Society, which flourished a good many years ago, gave its first concert last evening with a very meritorious rendering of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." One was pleased to see that a large audience assembled to give encouragement to this new effort, which all music lovers in the city hope will be sustained during many seasons, and H. E. the Governor assisted it, not only by his presence, but by allowing his excellent orchestra to perform the instrumental music. Mr. Edward Behr, its conductor, has in fact taken a great interest in the new society from its conception, and, in undertaking the duties of conductor of the chorus, has laid the society under an obligation, the extent of which might be judged by the very effective manner in which the chorus performed its part. The soloists, with one exception, were well-known to Bombay audiences, the only one who had not appeared here before being the principal soprano, Mrs. Marsden Wakefield. This lady at once showed herself to be a concert singer of experience, and the quality of her well-trained voice is such that her future appearances will certainly be awaited with pleasurable anticipation.

The concert opened suitably enough with Stanford's arrangement of the National Anthem, the solo being taken by Mrs. Marsden Wakefield. Following this, the orchestra at once gave evidence of their careful preparation for the occasion by their virile interpretation of the splendid opening passage of the symphony. Here the air is rendered in a striking manner by the trombones, and the whole is not only expressive of the joy and hope which are the arresting features of the "Hymn of Praise," but supplies the theme upon which the solos and choruses are based. In this, as in the remainder of their work, the orchestra left very little to be desired. Mr. Behr seemed sometimes to press both orchestra and chorus a trifle too fast, but that was at most a minor incident in a very satisfactory performance. The evening of the chorus was of a high order throughout, especially in the final chorus "Ye nations, offer to the Lord glory and might," at the conclusion of which the air with which the symphony magnificently opens is reintroduced. Of this the chorus made a powerful climax to their evening's work.

Of the soloists, Mr. Wakefield's delightful singing has already been mentioned. She made an excellent impression throughout the cantata, and the soprano duet, in which she was joined by Mrs. A. Swan, was thoroughly successful. Mrs. Swan was also in excellent voice, and the two ladies constituted a combination which one hopes to have opportunities of hearing again. Mr. J. W. Johnson has been in Bombay but a comparatively short time, yet he has already obtained a wide reputation for his clear and sweet tenor voice, and his expressive use of it. He was in his best form last night, and his duet with Mrs. Wakefield, "My song shall always be thy mercy," was probably the best thing of the evening.

The new Society has every reason to congratulate itself upon the results of its first public appearance, and its next concert will be anticipated as a musical event of importance.

FIRE IN LOHAR CHAWL.

Last night a fire broke out in a shed in Lohar Chawl, Princess-street, behind the Mungaldas Market, at 8-30 o'clock. The temporary building, which belonged to one Abdullabhoy Fazullabhoy, was occupied by a hardware merchant and a pinjari who dealt in cotton blankets and mattresses.

The fire originated in the compartment used by the pinjari, and, on the alarm being given, the Fire Brigade arrived immediately on the scene. The police, under Superintendent O'Keafe and Inspector Power, rendered valuable service, and the fire, which was brought under control in about an hour, was completely extinguished by 10-30 p. m.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been due to careless smoking.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

GEORGE V. MEMORIAL.

Disposal of Reception Fund Surplus.

A FRIENDLY SUIT.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, in the Bombay High Court, the Advocate-General appeared in a friendly suit brought by himself against Mr. Patrick Robert Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, to obtain sanction to the proposals for the application of the surplus remaining from the funds raised for the reception to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress during their last visit to India.

The Advocate-General read out the plaint, which stated that on the 13th April 1911 a public meeting, had been convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, a General Committee formed with three hundred members, and an Executive Committee to make the necessary arrangements. Three lakhs, eleven thousand rupees was subscribed, of which Rs. 2,59,000 was spent. Mr. Cadell was one of the secretaries and was also the general secretary of the Executive Committee. There was now Rs. 50,267 in hand, in cash and fixed deposit. There was a claim against the fund for Rs. 6,000 by the Army and Navy Stores.

The said balance was in the hands of the Executive Committee on a constructive trust created for public purposes of a charitable nature, and the same should be applied by the Executive Committee to some public charitable purpose. The following objects were suggested for the application of the said balance :—A contribution for the erection of a permanent memorial (a gate) at Apollo bunder to commemorate the Royal visit ; a contribution to the fund started in Bombay to commemorate the visit of H. M. King George V. by taking measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis ; a contribution to the fund which it was proposed to start for establishing an unofficial medical school in Bombay; a contribution to the Adams-Wyllie Memorial Hospital in Bombay. It was prayed that it be declared that the balance in the hands of the Executive Committee was held by them on public charitable trusts. Sanction to the schemes was also prayed for.

The Court :—Where does the charity come in ?

Advocate-General :—The money was subscribed for a public purpose. Section 92 of the Code defines "charity."

The Court :—Why were the funds collected ?

Advocate-General (reading) :—Distribution of sweets, souvenirs, etc., to children, were charities. The subscribers paid their money with the idea that the funds would be used for charitable purposes.

The Court:—The erection of the gate at Apollo-bunder does not come under "charity". The things must be of public utility.

Advocate-General:—That can go out. I did not notice it. It cannot be called charity. It is suggested that the gate will afford shelter and shade to the weary. (Loud laughter.)

The Court :—The last clause empowers the Committee to do as it considers best. Any subscriber may object to the present scheme. What do they think, and what does the Advocate-General think?

Advocate-General :—The tuberculosis prevention is a good thing and the fund may go towards that. But the scheme for a hospital, or wing to one, is all in the air, so that it is of no use subscribing to it. The unofficial medical school would be a good thing too.

The Court :—What is the claim against the fund ?

Advocate-General :—There is not much in it.

His Lordship ordered the Commissioner to settle a scheme for the use of the money for purposes of public utility. The Commissioner was to consult the Committee.

Advocate-General :—I should call Mr. Cadell and prove these.

The Court:—Yes.

Mr. Patrick Cadell, examined, said: I am the Municipal Commissioner, and was that in 1911, and took an interest, as one of the secretaries of the fund, in the collection of subscriptions for the fund raised to give a fitting reception to the King-Emperor. Forms were sent out inviting subscriptions. There were two forms. One speaks of the funds being used for public memorials, and the other of using the money for purposes of public utility. The Army and Navy Stores has a claim against the fund.

The Court :—For what ? Goods supplied ?

Mr. Cadell :—No. We ordered some articles but cancelled the order. They now want payment.

The Court :—For damages for breach of contract ?

Witness :—Yes.

Witness said the financial control of the fund was in his hands.

Advocate-General :—Under the terms of clause 5, I apply for the sanction.

His Lordship allowed the memorial to be erected under clause 5.

Advocate-General :—Everyone is agreed, my Lord, that the fund is not enough to be applied of itself. It will have to be supplemented.

The Court :—Let it be joined to other funds. If the memorial hospital be raised, let it have the King George Wing.

RACING MAN SUED FOR MONEY.

Jan Mahomed Jeewanbhai, a money-lender in Bhendi-bazar, sued Mr. G. G. Craig to recover Rs. 2,500 paid on a note of hand.

The matter came up before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, in the Bombay High Court for decision. Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant, a man of 60, appeared in person.

It was a suit on a promissory note for Rs. 2,500, which was produced in Court.

The Court to defendant :—You did not repay the money.

Mr. Craig :—No.

The Court :—Do you contend that the signature is not yours ?

Mr. Craig:—No. The signature is mine, but I never had the money.

The Court :—Was there any consideration ?

Defendant :—Yes, only Rs. 300. I sold a horse to him, and the money set off against this loan was given to me.

Mr. Mulla:—The defendant is a very poor man, we know, but he made some money at the races. We wanted to see if we could get anything. Will your Lordship give me time to be ready? We know nothing as to what defence he will make.

Defendant :—I was in Poona and was in a very bad way, and, coming to Bombay, I saw Mr. Readymoney, and wanted a few hundred rupees. I gave my horse to him as security, and he paid Rs. 300 for my expenses. The horse was worth Rs. 2,000. Jan Mahomed was to be the financier. Jan Mahomed is Readymoney's son-in-law. I gave him a note of hand for Rs. 2,500 after getting Rs. 300. I lost the horse. I got Rs. 300, but I gave him a note of hand for Rs. 2,500. I was first asked to pay only Rs. 300, and, if I paid, I was told that the note of hand would be returned. I effected the sale of Mr. Readymoney's pony for Rs. 2,000, and I was told that the note of hand would be cancelled, and that I would not get any money as commission. I never troubled about it till I got the summons.

Jan Mahomed of Bhendi-bazar, examined, said that on 1st November 1909 he paid Rs. 2,500 to Mr. Craig and got a promissory note from him. He wrote to Craig twice, demanding the money. He had property worth Rs. 30,000 in Bhendi-bazar between himself and his brother.

Cross-examined by defendant, plaintiff said that he kept no books. He paid the money, Rs. 2,500, in notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. Abdulla Readymoney, examined, supported the complainant. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Mulla, dismissed the suit.

SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod considered the application of the Secretary of State for sanction to remove the Sassoon David Industrial School and Reformatory from Chunam Kiln-road to Matunga, Girgaum, which is held by the Government free from any trust and for the sole use and benefit of the Government.

The Advocate-General said that it was for the public good, and there should be no objection. The Reformatory had been removed to a far better place at Matunga, but, as it was a trust property, sanction must be obtained from the High Court. The lands for the Chunam Kiln-road Reformatory had been given by David Sassoon in 1870. Prior to 1857, there was in Bombay an Industrial school, to which juveniles arrested by the police for petty offences were sent with the object of their learning some useful trade. Half the money required to buy the new lands has been paid by the Government, and half from the accumulated funds of the Reformatory.

Mr. Edmund Little Sale, Collector of Bombay, gave formal evidence.

Eventually the application was adjourned for two months, to enable the Government to pass a resolution formally declaring that they hold the land and buildings at the new site in trust.

SUIT AGAINST SARDAR ALIKHAN.

One Nursi Thakurshi Shah and another (being assignees of one Hiraman Aps), who had supplied milk, butter and cream to Watson's Hotel, sued Syed Sardar Alikhan, the late manager, for the recovery of Rs. 6,299, balance of account due. The defendant pleaded that he was only an executor, and was not liable. Mr. Kanga, who appeared for the plaintiff, proved the assignment of the deed, and his Lordship passed a personal decree for Rs. 6,299 with costs.

HORSE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Taraporewala, on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, appeared before Mr. Justice Macleod, and prayed for an adjournment in the suit filed by H. H. the Maharaja against Mr. E. G. Baldock, an Australian horse importer. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, it was said in Court, had now and then paid money as an advance to Mr. Baldock. The Maharaja wanted to recover the money due, and to have his account settled for horses supplied. Mr. Baldock returned a little while ago from Australia and went to Rewa to come to some settlement with his Highness.

His Lordship granted an adjournment of one month, with a view to settlement.

THE POLICE COURTS.

DOCTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. J. Billimoria with failing to notify a case of infectious disease, of which he was cognisant. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, solicitor, defended Dr. Billimoria. Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Framroze A. Vakil, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Indian Hotels Company.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, further cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, stated that the last publication of the notice to the medical profession was dated the 1st July 1911. The accused acknowledged receipt of the notice on January 29th, 1911. Such a notice was not given in any other country. He would not say that the accused was treating or was cognisant of the fact that the case of S. DeSouza was one of cholera. Paul DeSouza was stated in the death return to have died of choleraic diarrhœa, but witness did not accept it. Medical practitioners were required to report a cholera case without delay. One hour's delay would not be a breach of the section. With regard to Albuquerque's case, witness said that it was possible the symptoms might have developed very swiftly, and the doctor could not be sure it was a case of cholera. It was impossible to lay down any rule about a case which proved fatal at 7 p.m., the symptoms of which at 10-30 a.m. had developed so far as to leave no room for mistake on the part of the doctor that it was one of cholera. During his interview with the accused, the latter told him about Albuquerque, and that he did not know that cases of diarrhœa were also to be reported. The summons had not been issued on account of Albuquerque's case. It was on witness' information that the Municipal Commissioner had written a letter to the Press. There was no question about Mr. Murphy's case. It had been reported by Dr. Meyer.

In his re-examination, witness said that he had inquired into all the cases that had taken place at the hotel. Some of the patients were dead. The death returns showed that the cause was cholera. After making full inquiries he had informed the Commissioner, because he believed it was a serious outbreak, and would lead to disastrous results. That the Commissioner had instructed him to consult the municipal solicitor, and proceed under section 421 of the Municipal Act. He had received these instructions on the 17th. After that he had asked Dr. Billimoria to reduce to writing his reasons for not notifying the cases. He had interviewed Dr. Billimoria on the 16th October.

Capt. T. H. Gloster, Assistant Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said that, in the middle of June, he had been engaged in the study of cholera in Bombay. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in Bombay in June and July. He and Capt. Stevenson had held a "post mortem" of Mr. Murphy's body, and found organisms resembling those of cholera. On the 15th he had gone to the Municipal office, where he was shown contents of the bowels of persons from the Taj Hotel. Witness found organisms of cholera therein.

Further evidence was then recorded, including that of a taxicab driver, who deposed that he had been called to take a sick person from the hotel in his car, but had refused to do it.

Further hearing was adjourned.

TOO LATE WITH THE MONEY.

Before Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Madhavlal Sonalal, a Hindu resident of Patna, was charged by Inspector Chapman with cheating Jamshedji Maneckji Kapadia, mercer and silk merchant, in respect of goods of the value of Rs. 263.

About three months ago the accused came to Bombay and purchased silk worth Rs. 263 from the complainant. He asked the complainant to send his man to his house for the money. A man was accordingly sent, but the money was not paid. The accused then left for Patna. The police were informed, and a warrant was obtained. The accused was arrested and brought to Bombay.

Mr. Visaji, pleader for the accused, stated that, being taken ill, the accused had had to leave for Patna at once, but he had sent his father with the money to the complainant, who would not accept it as he had already informed the police.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Worship fined the accused Rs. 400, ordering Rs. 263 to be paid to the complainant out of the fine.

THEFT OF SPECIE.

The police were recently informed of thefts of specie from the public road near the Currency office. In every instance the thief had carried away one bag containing Rs. 2,000.

On Monday morning another attempt was made, but, before the thief could make good his escape, he was arrested.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh charged one Coopernath Ramswamy, a Pardeshi, with the theft of a bag containing Rs. 2,000 in silver.

It appeared that on Monday morning one Shivdas Punalal, a Marwari shroff, cashed currency-notes for Rs. 12,000. He was given six bags containing Rs. 2,000 each. Putting the bags down in front of the Currency Office, the shroff was looking out for a gharry, when he noticed the accused runing away with one of the bags. He shouted out and the accused was arrested.

The case was adjourned to enable the police to make further inquiries.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Inspector Kirtiraj charged an old Hindu offender named Vithal Gopal, before the acting second Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, with house-breaking and theft.

The evidence showed that, on Monday night, the accused entered the house of the complainant, Kuber Morar, at Kamatipura, by breaking open the door, and stole domestic utensils valued at about Rs. 20. Against the same accused there was another charge of house-breaking. He entered the house of one Balegar and stole certain clothes. He was arrested on suspicion. The accused pleaded guilty. He had five previous convictions against him, and the charges being proved, the magistrate sentenced him to two years' hard labour for the first offence, and three months on the second count, out of which six weeks were to be spent in solitary confinement.

NEGLIGENT CHAUFFEUR.

Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency magistrate, yesterday, fined Sheikh Abdul Kader, a motor driver, Rs. 30 for negligent driving. While attempting to pass between a tram car and a victoria running in the opposite direction, the accused caused a collision at Dhobi-talao, which resulted in damage to all the three vehicles.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

New Bills.

This Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published in accordance with Rule 28 (6) of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay "Government Gazette" of yesterday :—

BILL No. XIV OF 1912.

An Act to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars, Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903.

The chief object of the Bill is to make the liability for payment of land revenue coincide with the ownership of land and to remove the unintentional existing divergence between right and liability. This divergence is due to the fact that a large number of registered occupants who under section 136 of the Land-Revenue Code are responsible for the payment of the land-revenue have in point of fact lost their interest in the land. This fact was brought into prominence by the preparation of the Record-of-rights in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act IV. of 1903, but it had previously been made the subject of adverse comment by the Famine Commission which reported in 1901. The desired object is proposed to be attained in the Bill by a series of changes. By the amendment effected in section 136 by clause 69 the 'registered occupant' has been excised, and the land-revenue will in future be collected from the occupant of unalienated land, and the occupant by a new definition inserted in section 3 by sub-clause (h) of clause 6 will henceforth be "a holder in actual possession of unalienated land, other than a tenant." As however there may be many occupants within one survey number, the Bill proceeds to the apportionment of liability among the occupants within the survey number, and to this end recognizes sub-divisions of survey numbers as subordinate revenue units. In this way the assessment recoverable from each occupant from time to time will correspond with the area of land in his possession. The aggregate assessment of all the sub-divisions in any survey number will not exceed the assessment imposed on the whole survey number by the Settlement, and the share of each occupant, will be ascertained by survey, or by agreement among the occupants in the same survey number, or by the rule of proportion. This change is effected by new section 117A, inserted by clause 56, under which the necessary rules will issue. This extended provision for the recognition of sub-divisions has made it possible to repeal by clause 44 the former restricted recognition of sub-shares contained in section 99. But the common responsibility of the join occupants on relinquishment by any one of them of any such share has been reproduced in the new section 117B inserted by clause 56. A definition of 'sub-division of a survey number' is inserted in section 3 by clause 6.

In pursuit of the same object, namely to make the Record-of-rights also a record of liability or in other words to collect the land-revenue from the persons entered in the Record-of-rights as the occupants, Bombay Act IV of 1903, which provided for the preparation and maintenance of a Record-of-rights, has been repealed by clause 2 and its provisions have been re-enacted with amendments and included in the Land-revenue Code as Chapter XA by clause 68. Of these amendments the chief is contained in new section 135J, which is similar in purport to section 44 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887. A provision of this kind is necessary if the Record-of-rights is to be of any practical value, as a register of title, and a safeguard is introduced by new section 135D (5) and (6) which provides that entries in the register of mutations shall be tested and certified by an officer of a rank not lower than that of a Mamlatdar's first karkun, before they have the same validity as an entry in the Record-of-rights Section 135 B (2) and section 135 D (7) direct that tenancies ordered other than perpetual tenancies and any specified classes of tenancies ordered by Government Notification to be entered, shall not be entered as before in the Record-of-rights, but in a separate register of tenancies. This information is valuable, but it proper place is not in the Record-of-rights.

Parts III and IV of the Bill comprise amendments in Acts other than the Land-Revenue Code and are consequential on the amendments made by the Bill in that Act. The amendments in sections 9 and 10 of the Khoti Settlement Act are consequential amendments to the amendments contained in the Khoti Settlement Act Amedment Bill now awaiting introduction in the Legislative Council.

BILL NO. XV OF 1912.

A Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1905.

The object of this Bill is to extend the benefits of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, to the holders of pensions and cash allowances to which the Pensions Act, 1871, applies. Cases occur from time to time which indicate that the interest of ancient families, whose representatives are in receipt of a pension or grant of money or land revenue payable by Government, requires the same protection as is afforded by the Court of Wards Act in respect of the estates of land-holders whose property comes within the scope of the Act, and there appears to be no justification for excluding pension-holders from the provisions of a law which experience has shown to be of considerable benefit to land-holders.

The opportunity has been taken to make the following minor changes in the Act :—

A slight modification of the definition of land-holder in clause 2 has been introduced to meet cases which should clearly come within the scope of the Act but which it is impossible to include in a class.

The amendment of section 27 of the Act restricts the requirement of sanction to cases of sale, exchange, or long lease by the Court of Wards of the immoveable property of a Government ward. The Court of Wards is considered to be competent to decide on the advisability of merely temporary lesses of landed property and to deal unrestrictedly with moveable property.

Section 29 has been alterad to bring it into accord with section 10 of Act XII of 1881 and section 10 of Act XX of 1896, as it is desirable, for the smooth and efficient working of the Court of Wards Act, that the Court of Wards should possess the powers which have been accorded by the Government of India to the Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates, and to the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The amendment of section 43 is necessary to provide for the case of appeals from managers and other officers subordinate to the Court of Wards in areas in which the Talukdari Settlement Officer has been appointed Court of Wards. Such appeals should lie to the Talukdari Settlement Officer and not to the Collector, who in this special case, has no concern in the management of the estates.

The new section 44A is introduced in order to enable the Court of Wards to summon witnesses and compel the production of documents by persons other than claimants, as the powers conferred by section 15 of the Act can be exercised only with respect to claimants. Section 44A follows the wording of section 37 of Act XX of 1896 and section 35 of Act XXI of 1881, Acts passed by the Governor General in Council regarding incumbered estates in the Bombay Presidency.

A LECTURE.

On Saturday last, under the auspices of the Gremio Portuguez, an interesting and informing lecture on "The Effects of Society on Life and Character" was delivered by Mr. M. S. Vaz in the hall of the Goan Union School. Rev. M. D'Sa presided. In the course of his discourse, Mr. Vaz said that God had designed man to live in society in order to build up and perfect his nature. Solitude was a condition of life that was a sort of an obvious necessity in the case of those who were engaged in the production of great works, since it removed the barriers to noble thoughts and gave freedom to high reflections. Society gave ample scope for enlarging our knowledge, widening our views of man and things, and ennobling our sentiments. It was only by constant intercourse with our fellowmen that we could realize the needs of our community and promote its welfare. Some dangers of the ball-room formed an important part of the subjects dealth with. The President, in reviewing the lecture, said that he was in accord with his views. Mr. Sylvester Noronha advised men of the Portuguese community holding University degrees to follow the noble example of the lecturer in trying to raise its social status. A hearty vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer concluded the proceedings.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday morning a diminutive field of ten enthusiasts turned out to draw the Irla covers, and, as soon as the light permitted, the master moved off with twenty and a half couple of hounds in the direction of Andheri, and, after crossing the road, proceeded to draw the mangoe tope. A jack was quickly found, and hounds drove him right through at a terrific pace towards the Goregaon grass lands, the field, following as best they could, dashing in and out among the trees, regardless of topess, which had to bear the brunt of many a doughty blow from overhanging branches.

From the outset, the pace set by the hounds was a "cracker," and in a comparatively short space of time the field were in the unenviable position of knowing where hounds had gone, but, not being able to catch up, their best endeavours were considerably hampered by the large nullah at the far end of the mangoe tope. One wise member went left-handed, and, I understand, thus saved a few precious moments, but his joy was short-lived owing to a broken collar bone, which necessitated his dismounting to repair the damage : the majority of us went right-handed towards Roberts' corner, and then away into the grass lands beyond.

Onward we galloped for no inconsiderable time down the pleasantly shaded valley in a vain endeavour to get on level terms again with our gallant pack, who were continuing their lightning pace in the direction of Malad.

Even the fastest and most daring did not succeed until the hounds were found hunting their quarry through the undergrowth at the end of the Mardo range close to Carnegie hill ; and as it seemed likely that no satisfactory ending could be quickly accomplished, owing to the denseness of the jungle, the master decided to draw the hounds off and go home, seeing that the hour was late, and we all had to remember that there was such a thing as an office—a fact which many of us, if not all, would cheerfully forget on a good hunting morning.

On Thursday next the meet is fixed for the kennels, and those arriving by train are requested to be as quick as possible in order to allow the hounds to be moved off at daybreak.

J. C.

NEW BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on the 15th instant at which the results were as follows:—

Handicap Sweepstake, 10 birds, unknown angles —Winner, W. S. Rogers.

Handicap Sweepstake, 10 birds, unknown angles —Winner, W. S. Rogers.

Spoon Competition, Handicap—Winner, J. Cuninghame.

Handicap Sweepstake, 10 birds—J. Cuninghame and Mr. Kuhns tied. Mr. Kuhns won on shooting off the tie.

Handicap Sweepstake, 10 birds, unknown traps and angles—W. S. Rogers won.

Scratch Sweepstake, 10 birds. double rise—Winner, A. Leeson.

CRICKET IN RANGOON.

Ceylon Team beat Gymkhana by 55 runs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 17.

The second innings of the Rangoon Gymkhana Team in the match with the Ceylon cricketers was resumed to-day on the Gymkhana ground, when Messrs. Garnett and Gibson played a fine game for the home team. The total last evening was 64 for the fall of 3 wickets and to-day, on the fall of 8 wickets the score was 305, to which Messrs. Garnett and Gibson contributed 126 and 47, respectively. The Ceylon cricketers, therefore, beat the home team by 55 runs on the whole.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The Calcutta Kennel Club's Dog Show has been postponed to about the second week in February owing to the fact that the honorary secretary, Mr. L. M. Medley, will be out of Calcutta on the dates originally fixed January 24 and 25.

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12.

A series of a motor-cycle speed are to be held next Sunday on the Barrackpore road.

MR. RANADE'S STATUE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C. S. I., I. C. S., presiding.

Consideration was given to the request by the Honorary Secretary, M. G. Ranade Memorial, to erect Mr. Ranade's statue at the corner of the Coopersage, opposite to the ground where the statue of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee now stands.

The Board granted the permission, subject to Government's sanction.

CONGESTION OF JUTE TRAFFIC

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

In his report on the congestion of jute traffic on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sir Henry Burt said further extension of the terminal accommodation in the jute centre of the Port Trust Railway was impracticable, but the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway had prepared a scheme based on his (Sir Henry's) views, which might from the starting point for a consideration of the whole situation. The main point of consignors was that the jute had often to wait for long periods before wagons were supplied, but it was hoped that, as a result of his deliberations with Col. Brown, matters in that respect would be improved in the future.

FIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY SYCES.

Excitement at Bellasis Road.

Information was received by Superintendent Meyers yesterday at 1-30 a.m. that a fight was going on between the Pardeshi and Ghati syces employed in one of the stables at Bellasis-road. Mr. Meyers, with Inspector Stenson, Sub-Inspector Dadaram, and a number of policemen, went to the stables, where they found that the combatants had dispersed, while a man, Dowla Mura, aged 28, was lying on his back in the stable behind the office, near which the fight had taken place. He was dead and his body was sent to the Morgue.

Enquiries showed that there were about 200 syces in the stable, some of whom were Pardeshis and others Ghatis. The fight started over the water tap, and the Pardeshis and Ghatis took sides, and beat one another with sticks and stones. Sticks were freely used, but no one was seriously injured by them.

The police arrested twenty persons, including men belonging to both parties. Ten of them had been injured and were treated at the J. J. Hospital. They were then released on bail.

The rumour of the fight had spread, and considerable excitement was caused in the locality of Bellasis-road, where a large crowd assembled which, however, was soon dispersed.

Yesterday the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest, touching the death of Dowla Mura, when it was ascertained that, though employed as a syce in the same stable, the deceased was neither a Pardeshi nor a Ghati, but a "Mang" by caste. There were no marks of violence or injury on his body. Dr. Arthur Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon, held a "post-mortem" examination, and is showed that the deceased had been suffering from an aortic ventricle of the heart, in cases of which sudden death are most common. Death in such a condition might be caused by excitement or exertion. Dr. Powell was of opinion that death was due to failure of the action of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Late yesterday afternoon at the Mazagon Police Court, before the acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Inspector Stenson charged Bachoo Matadin and nineteen others with rioting on the morning of the 17th instant.

The magistrate altered the charge to one of affray. All the accused pleaded guilty, and were convicted on their own pleas, and fined. Nos. 1 to 10 Rs. 10 each, and Nos. 11 to 20 Rs. 20 each. They were further bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIALDOM.

Carpenter's Strange Task.

Red-tape apparently is found the world over in different widths and qualities. It exists in an amusing degree in some of the Prussian departments, as the following story shows :—

A carpenter who is frequently called in for odd jobs in one of the departmental offices in the Wilhelmstrasse was recently asked to come in one morning, and on his appearance, to his great astonishment he was told to box up the corner of one of the living rooms at the top of the house, and was warned to be very careful as to the portion he was to wall off, as it was to be exactly three square yards in area. The man set about his job with the usual, thorough-going methods of the Prussian workman, and began measuring out the space, and asking about the quality and thickness of the wood whilst doing so. He was still further astonished to find that the director was not at all mindful of these details, and finally he rubbed his eyes in amazement when he was told that this new partition—a small box-room as he had thought—was to have no entry whatever, but was to be left as an enclosed area, unoccupied, even by a servant's bandbox.

It took sometime to discover the key to this mystery. Space in Wilhelmstrasse, even for the Government, who own half of the street, is not too cheap, and why therefore sacrifice this square—a space large enough for a bed or a settee—and waste money on a carpenter into the bargain ? The reason has been just explained. It lies in the rules and regulations that govern the life of the Prussian departmental employees. Several of them in each department are provided with household accommodation. But the sharing of such space as there is under the roofs of these old buildings does not proceed haphazard or even by amicable arrangement.

There are six classes of Ministerial employees, and each of them is allowed just so much accommodation, and no more. The accommodation is measured just as though the rooms were a warehouse—in the floor area in square feet, and no member of the fourth class is ever to have more square feet on which to tread than his colleague in the superior third division. But occasionally there are cases when this rule is not quite precisely enforced, and this was one of these. A superior had discovered, thanks to his gift for measuring floor space, that a Ministerial employee of lower degree had almost as large a floor area as he himself had, and certainly larger than the regulations allowed. Hence an inquiry and an official measurement, and the order to the carpenter to restrict the employee's space to its prescribed dimensions.

LUNGOR PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 16.

The Lungor procession was well attended yesterday, H. E. Salar Jung, Prime Minister, being "at home" to a large number of Hyderabad and Secunderabad guests, who witnessed with much interest the procession from the Minister's palace. The guests included the Resident, Mrs. and Misses Pinhey, and Sir John Woon. H. H. the Nizam gave orders for the procession to start punctually at noon, and witnessed it from the Panch Mahal palace. The day passed off without any untoward incident.

THE Governor of Madras has been pleased to appoint Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M., as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp. The services of Major L. E. Gilbert, I.M.S., his Excellency's Surgeon, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael has been suffering from an attack of gout.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu arrives in Calcutta on the 18th instant and will stay at Government House.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has lately addressed the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on the subject of the desirability of extending the value-payable system to Egypt.

The Tax Department at Delhi is to be reorganised, and it is proposed to give the Collectors a certain percentage on the amounts collected by them instead of a fixed salary.

Mr. J. F. Connolly, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, has left Simla for Delhi. It is understood that he will superintend the arrangements there connected with the Viceroy's State entry on the 23rd instant.

The Hon. Mr. Currie has been elected to represent the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Great inconvenience is being felt by the public writes a Khulna correspondent for the strike of the hackney carriage ghariwallas. There is no likelyhood of any compromise with the Municipality.

A leopard of unusual keenness and sporting instinct is said to be making its presence felt round Camel's Back at Mussoorie. The other morning it removed a dog for its nine o'clock breakfast in full view of humanity.

A baby show is being arranged to take place at Bangalore on the 28th instant, when the decision of the judges will be based on the best nourished and best developed child. The competition will be divided into three age classes.

It was announced on the 15th that Rs. 2,000 worth of blankets would be given away at Serampore, and a huge crowd of beggars turned up there to receive them. The beggars got out of control and rushed the barriers, with the result that five women and one man were trampled to death.

The jubilee of the Nuwara Eliya Racecourse, which falls next year will be commemorated by a race to be called "the Nuwara Eliya Jubilee Stakes' which is to take the place with the same conditions of the Goodwood Stakes on the third day, value Rs. 1,000. It will be the big race on that day, and a Cup is also likely to be offered.

His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra during his stay at Prabhas-Pattan near Veraval was presented with addresses, by the inhabitants of Prabhas-Pattan and Veraval in which, the policy adopted by the Rajsaheb during famine times in granting a permenent tenancy was extolled.

Considerable anxiety is felt by the committee of the Young Women's Christian Association at Simla regarding the state of their property "Constantia." This house, which accommodates a number of young women, has suddenly developed serious defects in the foundations and construction and its inmates have been ordered to vacate. It is feared that the building, which costs some Rs. 90,000, may have to be dismantled.

A correspondent writes.—A big fire occurred in Kiamari on Thursday. Taree large double storeyed houses and shops in the main bazars were burnt to the ground ; not even a door remained. The fire began about 11-10 and with a good breeze it soon broke into an immense blaze. It was prevented from spreading by the aid of local resources. After it had almost died down and people were beginning to go away the Karachi fire engine turned up—about 1 1-4 hours after being telephoned for and even then there seemed to be a good deal of difficulty in getting opperations going.

The Shiah community has suffered an irrepa rabl loss by the death of His Holiness Shaik Abdulla Gilani one of the greatest "mujtahids" of his age. His ecclesiastical status in Persia may be described as equivalent to that of an Archbishop in a Christian country. He was universally respected for his vast learning, religious piety and sober political views. One can hardly exaggerate the valuable services he rendered to the present constitution of the Persian Government. He died at the age of 70 in Najaf in November leaving two brothers, one of whom is Shamsul Ulama S. M. Gilani of Calcutta two daughters and a widow.

At a meeting a few days ago of the Simla Municipal Committee the expert Committee's report on the condition of the Town Hall was taken into consideration. The Committee favour the demolition of the Town Hall and urge that the whole structure above the ball room floor should be immediately pulled down as it is in a dangerous condition. The Committee are of opinion that quality of stone used is bad and that no portion of the present structure and foundations should be utilized for the new building. They suggest that the portion of the Town Hall occupied by the Gaiety Theatre can be kept on for the next season by the construction of a temporary roof, and possibly this will be done. The Municipal Committee accepting the re-commendation of the Committee, have called for an estimate for the demolition and resolved to put the work in hand at once.

Probably to most people outside of Burma and to many people in that province the Chin Hills are but a name and nothing more. They lie, of course, just over the Assam-Burma border to the east of Chittagong and north of Arakan. And the report yearly issued on the doings of the inhabitants of this hilly country affords an interesting side-light on the slow progress made in this part of the Indian Empire. Thus to quote the latest report penned by Lieutenant Prothero, Superintendent, Chin Hills, the social conditions of the Chins have alt-red little, if at all, since the occupation of the hills. "His style of dress is that of his grand-parents. He still lights his pipe with flint and tinder. The pine torch acts as his candle and his lamp. He gets up when it is light and goes to bed when it gets dark except during a feast, when the order is reversed' The laws of hygiene are still unknown to him. He roasts and eats the dog that scavenges under his house, smokes the bodies of defunct relatives in the public eating room of his house, and is supernaturally deficient of all olfactory sense. A woman is a chattel to be sold to the highest bidder and a slave is in his eyes, still a slave. The British occupation has, it is true, reduced the Chins to a state of more or less disarmed neutrality but they would be at each others' throats and their old raids into Burma, the day after we stepped out of the hills."

" "M. A. of Balliol College, Oxon" writes to the Standard' :—" I have recently been supplied with reliable evidence that goes to prove how Nana Sahib was smuggled out of India into England by an English official, and placed in a farmhouse not a mile away from the house which the said official had taken and furnished for himself in one of the counties bordering on Oxfordshire ; that the Nana was visited from time to time by the aforesaid official, who made use of a short cut to the farmhouse across the fields, unknown to anybody ; that the farmer, as well as the English official, suddenly became wealthy beyond the possibilities of their respective spheres of life ; that fate, however, dogged their footsteps and brought them much domestic unhappiness with the guilty gold, that the Nana disappeared; but whether 'removed' by Mr. X. and his farmer accomplice on the principle that 'dead men tell no tales,' or whether he died from natural causes, or whether he returned to India, my informant does not know; what he does know is what I have now related, and extends from the time when Nana Sahib escaped the vigilance of the Indian Government down to 1864-5." The Balliol M. A. concludes by hoping that with the clue he has furnished some one should be able to throw more light on the matter, which as he justly observes is worth clearing up. For whoever engineered the mutineers in general and Nana Sahib in particular, also financed the English traitor who helped the Nana to escape and go into hiding

CONSTIPATION.

IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels ; they cleanse and tone the sugglish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle ; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

nditions remain unsettled in the north west. rain has fallen locally in Baluchistan. Else e wheather has been dry.
recast:—Rain in the northwest of India.

OMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

mary of observations recorded at 8 hours on esday, the 17th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

he Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern tricts, heavily clouded in the extreme north and htly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in ess except in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air drier than usual at Allahabad. Temperature is excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly ouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temerature is in defect at Jacobabad; the minimum in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—kies are clear. The moisture in the air is either qual to or about the average. Temperature is ormal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the orthern half of the division and lightly to oderately clouded in the southern half. Humidi- and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately ouded. The moisture in the air and temperature e generally equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are htly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in xcess at Aurangabad and in defect at Ahmadnagar d Bijapur. Minimum temperature is below ormal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is again slightly disurbed in upper India. Skies are heavily clouded n the extreme north and lightly to moderately louded elsewhere in the Punjab. Colombo reports oderate rainfall. Light to modorate cloud has pread over the whole of the Peninsula, where onditions are locally slightly unsettled.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme north nd in the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba bservatory corrected for index error and induced to F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local me) 17th December, was 30·019 inches. The ight of observatory barometer cistern above zero the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The eight of tide in the stream above zero of the tide uge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temature correction for a mercurial barometer, supsing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of e attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14inch d this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each legrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperare correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid ove zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it ill be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. he readings above are distinct from those given in e daily weather report to which different correcion re been applied.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM BHADOI.

The final report on the Bhadoi paddy crop of ssam, 1912.—[Note.—On the average of the five rs ending 1910-11 the area under rice in Assam presents some 5·4 per cent. of the total area under e in British India.]

This report deals with the "bhadoi" or "aus" rice ly and no details as regards other crops are given.

As the harvesting of "aus" rice generally begins fore the preliminary forecast of the crop is publish-, a description of the character of weather in the al forecast is rather superfluous. Favourable nfall at the harvesting time however did e good in Sylhet resulting in better outturn than as expected.

The cropped area has been revised in four districts nd the total area under "bhadoi" paddy this year omes to 794,000 acres against 803,200 acres in the reliminary forecast and 830,400 acres in last year. he decrease is due largely to a material alteration n the area in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills owing to he transfer of a large area from "aus" to winter ice.

The outturn according to the Deputy Commissioner's revised figures is estimated to be 93 per cent. of the normal against 91 per cent. of the preliminare forecast and 89 per cent. of last year. The higher percentage in the outturn is due to favourble wheather at the harvesting time in the districts of Sylhet and Garo Hills.

Taking 6 cwt. as the basis of a normal yield per acre, the total "bhadoi" rice crop of the province is estimated at 4,430,500 cwt. which is almost the same as last year.

ASSAM RICE.

The second forecast of the winter rice crop of Assam, 1912-1913.—[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-1911, the area under rice in Assam represents some 5-4 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

Character of the season.—The weather conditions improved since the issue of the preliminary forecast except in one or two districts where the crop is not very largely grown.

Acreage.—Six district officers have revised the area under the crop, all except one in the direction of an increase: the result is that the total area now shows an increase of 21,700 acres as compared with the first forecast of this year and 45,300 acres in comparison with the area harvested last year. The total are now stands at 32,61,000 acres.

Outturn.—In some districts a bumper crop is expected, in some the estimate has been placed below normal owing to the unfavourable weather at the beginning of the season. The average yield is likely to be above the average, though District Officers' figures make it normal.

BELGIAN BOND FRAUDS.

Supposed Bulgarian Imitator.

he exploits of Wilmart, the Belgian railway tor, with his false bonds, seems to be finding ators. A man, who spoke French with difficy, went into a Brussels printer's establishment and asked him to print in large quantities an imitation of Bulgarian. Treasury bonds, saying he was a Bulgarian. The printer, to gain time, declared himself unable to do so, and sent him to another printer at the other end of the town while he warned the police. The second printer also objected to the work, so the strange customer jumped into a taxi-cab, expressing great anger at the printer's refusal, and explaining his haste to leave by his anxiety to catch a train at the North Station.

This printer telephoned to the police station near thers and eventually the Bulgarian was caught in the waiting-room. He gave different names, and carried a fully loaded revolver. His baggage is greatly interesting the police. Besides papers in Bulgarian and Russian not yet deciphered, he carried Red Cross certificates and a variety of passes for all circumstances. Amongst other suspicious articles in his pocket was a seal bearing the Russian Imperial arms

In the report issued by the Municipal Health Department, of places where mosquito larvæ were found by the Malaria Staff last week, the following are details of the principal and other localities dealt with that are shown to be seriously infested:—A. Ward—Bomanji street, 11 wells; Hornby road, 4 wells, cisterns in the Municipal Office, 2 drains, and the Anjuman fountain; Modi street, 7 wells, tanks, cisterns and "tanka"; Pitha street, 4 wells; Barber street, 3 wells, and tubs; Ghoga street, 11 wells; Bhoiwar lane, 4 wells; Mint road, 2 wells, and receptacles in Fort-market. D. Ward—Ridge road various receptacles; Gowalia Tank road, 3 wells, fountain, tank, pool, etc.; Warden road, 2 wells. 3 fountains, 8 masonry tanks; Damer lane, 6 masonry tanks, 2 casks. D. and E. Wards—Tardeo road, 4 wells and 2 tanks. E. Ward—Haines road, various receptacles; Parel road, 4 wells, cisterns, tank; Mount road, 3 wells.

HAVE WE BRAINS IN OUR STOMACH?

This unusual question may well be asked, n view of some wonderful experiments which have recently been made at the Imperial Institute of Medicine, St. Petersburg.

One of the most remarkable, which practically proves that the question should be answered in the affirmative, showed that when bread, meat, and milk were each put separately into the mouth, the glands in the stomach poured out just the right proportions and combination of juices for digesting each particular food.

After the digestive organs have done their work, each organ takes what it requires to repair the waste it has undergone through our actions. It is imperative, therefore, that the food supplied to the body should contain sufficient of the important nutritive elements to make up this loss.

Through disease, or a temporarily weakened condition of the system, it often happens that we cannot assimilate from our food the ordinary body-building material and phosphorus which are of primary importance for health.

THE VALUE OF PHOSPHORUS.

What is essential under such circumstances, as Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written in his book, "Nerve Energy in Hot Climates," is that "not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities. Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves will be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

Experiments show that when Sanatogen is taken the stomach pours out juices which cause it to be absorbed almost immediately. Indeed, as Dr. Wheeler vividly says, "the debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water."

The result, as innumerable doctors and many of the world's most distinguished men have stated, is that there is an immediate sensation of well-being, a feeling of revitalising force which those who have been ill or are 'below par' experience with a thrill of delight. In fact, all sufferers from nervous disorders with their innumerable symptoms; those overworked and respondent; those troubled with nervous dyspepsia, indigestion, anæmia, disordered nutrition and wasting diseases, and those convalescent from acute illnesses, all get better rapidly and increase in strength and health through taking Sanatogen. In this connection the late King Edward's Physician at Marienbad, Dr. Ernest Ott, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results—notably in cases of convalescence after serious illnesses, and when it was desirable to build up the strength to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

A QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN'S WORDS.

Sanatogen's power over nervous disorders, even when they extend to the limit of neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion, is not less striking. On this subject, the physician to the Queen-Mother of Italy, Dr. E. Persichetti, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of neurasthenia, with the result that in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced that Sanatogen is a valuable tonic food to restore lost strength."

While Sanatogen may be obtained from all Chemists and Bazaars, those who desire to know more about it before purchasing it should write for a copy of an exceedingly interesting little book. "The Art of Living," by a well known physican. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper, on application to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th Dec., 1912.

317. Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp will be held at Mahaluxmi from 8th to 16th February 1913 both days inclusive.

Details will be Published later.

315. Parades.—Thursday, There will be no Lecture on Thursday evening.

Saturday,—There will be no parade on Saturday.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C.

Bombay, 18th Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

2. To-day Wednesday the 18th instant.—Parade for the Salsette Contingent Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually. Dress.—Mufti Regimental saddles. Swords and Carbines.

3. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week Sergeant A H Byrt, next for duty Sergt. A E Baird.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1912.

817. Parades—To-day Wednesday the 18th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

Dress Drill Order, Uniform, shirts with Caps.

Subject Infantry Training 1911, infantry in attack, pages 123-131.

818. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

819. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Head-quarters on Thursday 2nd January 1913 at 6-45 p. m.

It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Head-Quarters on first attendance.

820. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undernamed Volunteers:—

No. 7002 Vol J Pinto, "D" Coy. from 21st December 1912 to 31st January 1913.

No. 7002 Vol G S M Sequira, "D" Coy. extension from 23th November to 25th November to 26th December 1912.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition, on the 29th instant.

In 1911-12, the average wholesale price of tea in Assam rose from Rs. 34 in the previous year to Rs. 37-8. This was due to the fact that the demand for tea abroad was greater. The price of jute also showed an increase in Assam.

The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* states that Mr. C. H. McCallum, a son of H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, is to marry Miss Grace Dorothy Nairne on the 8th January, at St. Mary's Church, Baldock.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Military press censorship in Austria has not made the life of the journalist more easy. But one paper, at any rate, worked a way round the official edict. Forbidden to mention the movements of troops towards the frontier this journal inserted a paragraph in its social news intimating that Colonel —(the local commandant) had been compelled by the state of his health to rentire for a time to the hill district of Bosnia, and "out of kindness of heart has invited the whole regiment to accompany him."

Sir Edward Henry, the recent victim of an abominable shooting outrage, occupies an office the title of which is more often than not incorrectly given. He is alluded to almost invariably as the Chief Commissioner of Police, whereas he is properly styled merely the Commissioner of Police, there being only one officer of that title, and therefore no necessity for the prefix "Chief." The error may pair off with the familiar "Emperor of Germany." instead of German Emperor; but this particular blunder is not very often committed nowadays, though common enough in earlier years.

Mr. Adrian Pollock, the new Chamberlain of the City of London, was already connected with the Corporation, for he was City Remembrancer from 1903 till his election to his new post on the 22nd of November. He was born in 1867, an claims descent from the famous Chief Baron. The Pollocks have a fine record in public life. They descend from a saddler of Charing Cross, three of whose sons made notable positions for themselves. The eldest, Sir David, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay. The third son was twice Attorney-General in Peel's Administrations, and presided as Chief Baron for nearly a quarter of a century. The youngest son became a Field-Marshal. Mr. Adrian Pollock was admitted solicitor in 1890, and the family is still well represented in the law, claiming in recent years an Official Referee of the Supreme Court, the editor of the Law Reports, a Senior Master, and Remembrancer, and a member of Parliament in Mr. E. M. Pollock, who is also a barrister. Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, author and barrister, may be cited also. In addition Mr. Pollock inherits Parliamentary and legal traditions through his wife, who is a daughter of the late Lord Selby. The careers of the Pollocks in India have been as distinguished as in England.

Much sympathy has been extended to Mr. Thomas Hardy over the loss of his wife, to whom he was married in 1874, the year in which he published "Far From the Madding Crowd," or nearly forty years ago. It was the great popularity achieved by "Far from the Madding Crowd" that definitely determined Mr. Hardy's career, since before its appearance he had almost resolved to abandon literature and to return to his old profession as an architect. There by the world lost, perhaps, a distinguished architect, but gained, it is safe to say, a much greater man of letters. For over thirty years Mr. Hardy has resided now near Dorchester the Casterbridge of so many of his books where he was born seventy-two years ago. Thereby, indeed, hangs a theory, for Mr. Hardy holds that the great secret of continued success for a writer is for him to be content with the life which he was leading when he first made his mark, and not to enter into a constantly increasing round of social pleasures and gaiety. If he observes this principle, he says, he will retain his power, and won't write himself out. Otherwise he probably will.

There is a precedent for the appointment of a new Minister in the Imperial Parliament for Irish affairs. In the interval between the Union and the consolidation of the British and Irish Exchequers in 1817 there were Chancellors of the Exchequer of Ireland who were members of the House of Commons. Mr. John Foster (Lord Oriel,) the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, twice after the Union filled the position, while other Chancellors of the Irish Exchequer after the Union were Mr. William Wellesley Pole, a brother of the Duke of Wellington who was created Baron Maryborough, and Mr. William Vesey Fitzgerald Lord FitzGerald and Vesey.). Before the Union the Home Secretary was invariably the medium of communication between the British Cabinet and the Irish Government, and the spokesman of the Government in Irish affairs in the British Parliament. After the Union the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant assumed in the House of Commons the position of the Minister responsible to Parliament for every member of the Irish Administration, though theoretically that responsibility, as was admitted by Sir William Harcourt when Home Secretary, still attaches to the head of the Home Office.

The proceedings which have been instituted against Sir Stuart Samuel for having sat and voted in the House of Commons as a partner of a firm which had entered into a contract with a Government Department will, if successful, render him liable to a penalty of £500 for every occasion on which he has so sat and voted, of which half is go to the informer who brings the action and half to the Crown. So far as we are aware, the provisions under which penalties can be recovered under this statute have never been put into operation. A member of the House of Lords or the House of Commons who sits and votes without having taken the Parliamentary oath is liable to similar penalties while in the case of a member of the House of Commons his seat is "ipso facto" vacated. When members have neglected to take the oath from accident or inadvertance it has been usual to pass Acts of Indemnity to relieve them from the consequences, as in the cases of Lord J. Thinne in 1805, Earl Gower in 1816, Lord R. Grosvenor in 1820, and the Most Rev. Lord Plunket. Archbishop of Dublin, in 1887. A similar course would no doubt be followed in the case of Sir Stuart Samuel.

Sir Edward Carson, old member of Parliament as he is, was fairly caught last month on a point of precedence, and his adventure with an ill-fitting hat evoked much laughter. It is a curious provision that, though in the ordinary way a member must always speak standing and uncovered, the reverse is the rule in both particulars when he wishes to raise a point of order which has arisen during a division and after the doors are closed. The oldest and most prominent members have been caught in the same way, Mr. Gladstone, among others, having had a notable adventure with a hat too small, while other members, going to the opposite extreme, have been completely extinguished by a huge hat borrowed for the moment in order to comply with custom. On one occasion every member of the House except one was at fault in the matter of hats. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne Lord John Russell came to the Bar with a gracious message from the new Sovereign. There was immediately a cry of "Hats off!" and the Speaker announced that all members should uncover. All did so, with a notable exception, Sir J. Graham. His action in remaining covered until the opening words of the message were uttered was the subject of severe references in the newspapers, and on the following day, he explained that he was following the older and, he thought, better custom of retaining his hat until the word Regina was pronounced, and maintained that in this way a more signal mark of respect to the Queen was signified. Mr. Speaker was constrained to admit that Sir James was in the right.

The death of the Countess of Flanders reminds us that there are few titles in Europe more illustrious than that which she bore. There were Counts of Flanders as far back as the tenth century, and it is interesting to note that one of the earliest Counts claimed descent from our Saxon Alfred, whose daughter Elstrith married Baldwin II. of Flanders. Baldwin's son, Arnold the Great, was the immediate ancestor of Matilda, wife of William of Normandy and Queen-Consort of England. The Counts of Flanders rose rapidly to great prominence in Europe, and two of them, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, were Regents of France. Count Robert II. won such fame in the Crusades as to be accounted second only to Godfrey de Bouillon, and was called the Lance and Sword of Christendom. Count Baldwin IX. is famous as the founder of the Latin Empire at Constantinople, and there have been Countesses almost as famous as the Counts. Two of these, Johanna and Margaret, Black Meg, ruled Flanders in succession for a great part of the thirteenth century, and may be compared with Mary and Elizabeth of England.

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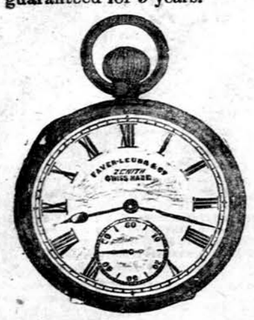

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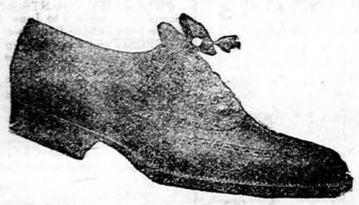

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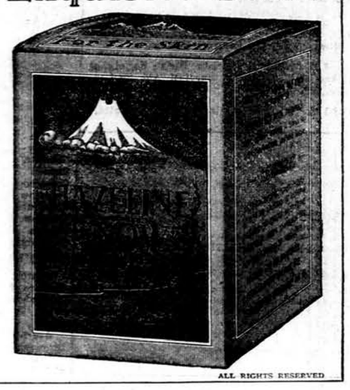

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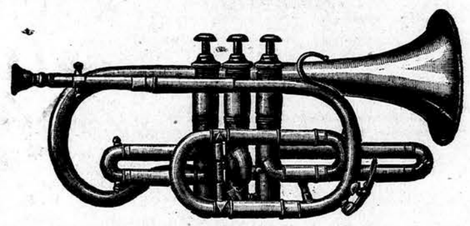

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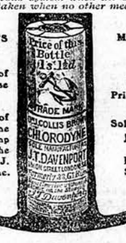

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